

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For DECEMBER, 1779.

Hypochondriack, No. XXVII.	531
Political Anecdotes	533
—Of Cosroes, King of Persia	ibid.
—Of Vouti, Emperor of China	534
Anecdotes and Remarks concerning the Death of the late Ld. Lyttelton	ib.
Upon Various Subjects, No. XV.	537
—On Avarice and Luxury	ibid.
—Their Influence on a Trading Nation	538
—Mirim and Selima, a Turkish Tale	540
—Curious Anecdote	542
—Account of an extraordinary Accident	543
—The Beggar's Speech to a Club in St. Giles's	ibid.
—Original Plan for the Reformation of the Manners and the Improvement of the Revenues of the Kingdom	545
—Extracts from the Correspondence of the Countess du Barry, Mistress to the late King of France	548
—Letter to M. Duval	549
—To Lamet, a French Hair-dresser at London	ibid.
—From Dauberval, a French Dancer, to the Countess	550

Letter from Voltaire	551
—The Answer	552
—From the Archbishop of Paris	ib.
—The Answer	ibid.
PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.	
Debates in the House of Commons	553
—On the Amendment to the Address of Thanks for the King's Speech	ibid.
THE BRITISH THEATRE.	
Account of the Times, a new Comedy	559
—Of Zoraida, a new Tragedy	560
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
Of Philosophical, Political, and Miscellaneous Pieces, by Dr. Franklin	562
Of Four Letters to the Earl of Carlisle, from William Eden, Esq.	563
Of Philosophical Transactions, Part I. for 1779	565
Of Letters to and from the Countess du Barry	566
POETICAL ESSAYS.	
Cupid's Birth-Day	567
Inconstant Edwin	568
Choice of a Husband, by a Lady	ibid.
The Lady's Description of herself	ibid.
Monthly Chronologer	569

With the following Embellishments, viz.

A NEW MAP of the BAY OF HONDURAS,
AND
THE APPARITION.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row;
may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets,

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in DECEMBER, 1779.

	Bank Stock	India Stock	South Sea Stock	Old S. S. New S. S.	1 per C. 1 per C.	1 per C. 1 per C.	1 per C. 1 per C.	3 per C. 1751	4. P. C. 1758	Lon. A. S. B. P. S. B.	Mary B. Dife.	Lottery Tick.	Wind at Deal	Weather London
28	Sunday												S	Rain
29													N	Cloudy
30													S	Fair
1													S	Fair
2													S	Fair
3													S	Fair
4													S	Fair
5	Sunday												S	Fair
6													S	Fair
7													S	Fair
8													S	Fair
9													S	Fair
10													S	Fair
11													S	Fair
12	Sunday												S	Fair
13													S	Fair
14													S	Fair
15													S	Fair
16													S	Fair
17													S	Fair
18													S	Fair
19													S	Fair
20													S	Fair
21													S	Fair
22													S	Fair
23													S	Fair
24													S	Fair
25													S	Fair
26													S	Fair
27													S	Fair
28													S	Fair

	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
28				
29				
30				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				

Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
1. d.	1. d.	1. d.	1. d.

[illegible]

Standard Wine
I Beans. 11

AIN, by the Su-

PLACES of OR.

三

370

PRICES OF STOCKS, & in DHCHE

which every publication, good, bad, and indifferent, should be preserved for the benefit of extensive consultation. But if it were once understood that a man may publish as easily as he talks, and seriously stake his reputation only upon such works as he deliberately sends forth as finished and permanent transcripts of his wisdom or ingenuity, which however I own that there is a kind of sublimity when one thinks of the immense size of the repository, and of all the works of all the minds for ages being collected together. Correction is a capital difficulty. But which authors have always held out to surely it is desirable to have as many the attention of their readers. The publications as may be. The manu-ancients talk a great deal of the meta-facture is an object of utility; authors vphomical file in literary performances; will not write long without a pecunia-and Horace recommends keeping a ry reward, and consequently the reci-work for no less than nine years before publication of labour and money is kept loose should venture to publish it. But up, unless where there happens to be an is there not in this a great deal of rich author who publishes without any quackery, or at least unnecessary anxie-view of gain; and then the same reci-ty? I would instance Virgil, who, it is procuration goes on, though he does not, said, was of opinion that his Geor-shere in any returns of profit. If it gicks only were finished, in so much should be objected that good penfor-that he gave orders to have his other manes will be lost in the undistin-to poems committed to the flames; yet guished mass. I answer that we have how do we admire both his Pastorals journalists or reviewers in all parts of and his *Aeneid*, which fortunately for Europe, who are paid for riddling the us were preserved contrary to their au-mass, and separating for us what is thior's inclination. What a treasure it would be if we valuable. What a treasure it would be if we could have Virgil's own copy of his No doubt the dread of criticks is another terror superadded to the pri-works, and see the corrections which mary fear of publication. But as I he made. Yet Warburton has obliged really believe that in general the regu-us with several variations in Pope's lar criticks give a just and fair decision, poetry; and while we are entertained a man of proper spirit and candour by comparing them with the text, we should willingly acquiesce in their sen- have an opportunity of being at the tence, and either give over attempting same time convinced that correction is that for which he is unqualified, or not always for the better. We are improve by the admonitions which he told that Pope had in the first manu-has received. If indeed he has a firm-scripts of all his poems a multiplicity of consciousness that his judges are in the of different readings. He tells us him- wrong, he need not be uneasy, but self, that while yet a child, he had a world in general, and to posterity. "He liv'd in numbers; for the number And still I would have it kept in view, came." that being in print is not so very dif- It would seem that his genius after ferent from expressing our thoughts in-wards did not gush forth in one stream conversation, or in letters to our friends, of fluency, but sprung in many rills of it. Unless it is to be supposed that of which he at leisure chose what he thought the most beautiful. Yet publication virtually includes a confi-should be of opinion that what is struck dent challenge for fame or disgrace, in the mental mint at once is best which may be imputed by nice censo-The poets "fine phrenzy," which riousness, and I am afraid is often felt Shakespeare describes, glances quickly by vanity, in conversation and in let- The best advice which I can offer to ters of correspondence. I do not see an author, is to take care that he has why we should be more afraid to pub-a competent knowledge of the subject lish than to talk or write at all to on which he is to write, and some pre others. What is published, to be sure-vious store of allusion. If he be thus is probably longer preserved, and is prepared he may trust that his compo-subjected to the censure of more people. sition will be suitable. No doubt certain

certain attention in revising and correcting afterwards is right; and this Pliny allows, though he also very properly observes that too much polishing weakens a performance, and that an excessive delicacy at once prevents us from finishing our works, and from entering upon other attempts.

Alterations must be either in the language or in the matter itself. If in the first, Pliny's judgement should be remembered, and we should avoid a certain foppery which is produced by an exquisite choice and arrangement of words. If in the latter, we should rather write a new book. Many a book has been so altered and corrected in subsequent editions, though carrying the same title, that one might compare it to the ship of the Argonauts, which was so often repaired, that not one bit of the original wood remained. Indeed I have always thought it not quite fair to the purchasers of the first edition of a book, to alter and correct, and amend and improve it so much in after editions, that the first is rendered by comparison of very little value. Yet it would be hard to restrain an author from making his own work as perfect as he can. The purchasers of a first edition have had what they considered to be value for their money. They

may keep that value; and are not under any obligation to purchase a better edition. The case is not quite clear. I shall therefore leave it to the consideration of my readers, and only relate a witty remark of a learned friend who, when I complained that a book which I had bought when it came first out was altogether changed in a new edition; then, said he, if you buy this edition, you will get another book.

Some men have a vacillancy of mind which makes them quite indecisive in their composition, so that they shall alter and correct as long as they can; and at last be fixed only because the types cannot be kept longer standing. When this is only as to the language it is ridiculous enough. But when their indecision respects the very substance of their work, they are surely very unfit to be authors. An eminent printer told me that a book of some authority upon law was printed at his press, and that when the proof sheets were returned by the author, there was frequently an almost total alteration of many parts. This, said he, was an effectual preventative to me from ever going to law; for, I considered if the authority itself was so uncertain, what must be the uncertainty of the interpretations of that authority!

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES.

SADI, the celebrated Persian philosopher and historian, relates an entertaining and instructive anecdote of Cosroes, King of Persia. This prince had a minister of state, whose character was so amiable, that it was difficult to determine by whom he was most beloved, by the king, or by the people. At length, this able minister demanded his dismissal; but Cosroes, unwilling to lose such a faithful and wise statesman, desired an explanation. "Why would you desert me, said the afflicted monarch; have you any cause of complaint? Has not the dew of my benevolence fallen upon thee? Have not all my slaves been ordered to make no distinction between thy orders and mine? Am not you next my heart? Have you any thing to ask that I can grant? Speak, and you shall be satisfied; only do not think of leaving me." Mitranes the minister, made this reply: "O,

King, I have served thee with zeal and fidelity, and thou hast most amply rewarded me; but nature now requires from me one of the most sacred of all duties—I have a son, who can only learn from me how to serve thee or thy successors hereafter, as I have done; let me pursue this private duty, after all my care for the publick good." Cosroes granted his request, but upon this condition, that he should take the young prince his son along with him into his retreat, and educate both the youths together. Mitranes set out for his rural retreat, and after five or six years absence he returned, and carried his pupils to court. Cosroes was overjoyed to see his son again, but upon examination he was greatly chagrined to find that he had not made the same progress in his studies as the son of Mitranes; in short, he was greatly inferior to him in point of real merit. The

which every publication, good, bad, and indifferent, should be preserved for the benefit of extensive consultation. I am not sure that I should approve of this very comprehensive scheme, which however I own, that there is a kind of sublimity when one thinks of the immense size of the repository, and of all the works of all the minds for ages being collected together. But surely it is desirable to have as many publications as may be. The manuscript is an object of utility; authors will not write long without a pecuniary reward, and consequently the recitation of labour and money is kept up, unless where there happens to be a rich author who publishes without any view of gain; and then the same recitation goes on, though he does not share in any returns of profit. If it should be objected, that good penman's hands will be lost in the undistinguished mass, I answer that we have journalists or reviewers in all parts of Europe, who are paid for riddling the mass, and separating for us what is valuable. No doubt the dread of critics is another terror superadded to the primary fear of publication. But as I really believe that in general the regular critics give a just and fair decision, a man of proper spirit and candour should willingly acquiesce in their sentence, and either give over attempting that for which he is unqualified, or improve by the admonitions which he has received. If indeed he has a firm consciousness that his judges are in the wrong, he need not be uneasy, but may appeal from their tribunal to the world in general, and to posterity. And still I would have it kept in view, that being in print is not so very different from expressing our thoughts in conversation, or in letters to our friends, that we should be so very much afraid of it. Unless it is to be supposed that publication virtually includes a confident challenge for fame or disgrace, which may be imputed by nice censoriousness, and I am afraid is often felt by vanity, in conversation and in letters of correspondence, I do not see why we should be more afraid to publish than to talk or write at all to others. What is published, to be sure is probably longer preserved, and is subjected to the censure of more people.

But if it were once understood that a man may publish as easily as he talks, and seriously stake his reputation only upon such works as he deliberately sends forth as finished and permanent transcripts of his wisdom or ingenuity, we should have a much better play of mind. Correction is a capital difficulty which authors have always held out to the attention of their readers. The ancients talk a great deal of the metaphorical *file* in literary performances; and Horace recommends keeping a work for no less than nine years before one should venture to publish it. But is there not in this a great deal of quackery, or at least unnecessary anxiety? I would instance Virgil, who it is said, was of opinion that his *Georgics* only were finished, in so much that he gave orders to have his other poems committed to the flames; yet how do we admire both his *Pastorals* and his *Aeneid*, which fortunately for us were preserved contrary to their author's inclination. What a treasure would it be if we could have Virgil's own copy of his works, and see the corrections which he made. Yet Warburton has obliged us with several variations in Pope's poetry; and while we are entertained by comparing them with the text, we have an opportunity of being at the same time convinced that correction is not always for the better. We are told that Pope had in the first manuscripts of all his poems a multiplicity of different readings. He tells us himself, that while yet a child, "He lis'd in numbers; for the number came." It would seem that his genius afterwards did not gush forth in one stream of fluency, but sprung in many rills, of which he at leisure chose what he thought the most beautiful. Yet I should be of opinion that what is struck in the mental mint at once is best. The poets "fine phrenzy," which Shakespeare describes, glances quickly. The best advice which I can offer to an author, is to take care that he has a competent knowledge of the subject on which he is to write, and some previous store of allusion. If he be thus prepared he may trust that his composition will be suitable. No doubt certain

certain attention in revising and correcting afterwards is right; and this Pliny allows, though he also very properly observes that too much polishing weakens a performance, and that an excessive delicacy at once prevents us from finishing our works, and from entering upon other attempts.

Alterations must be either in the language or in the matter itself. If

in the first, Pliny's judgement should be remembered, and we should avoid a certain foppery which is produced by an exquisite choice and arrangement of words. If in the latter, we should rather write a new book. Many a book

has been so altered and corrected in subsequent editions, though carrying the same title, that one might compare it to the ship of the Argonauts, which was so often repaired, that not one bit of the original wood remained.

Indeed I have always thought it not quite fair to the purchasers of the first edition of a book, to alter and correct, and amend and improve it so much in

after editions, that the first is rendered by comparison of very little value. Yet it would be hard to restrain an author from making his own work as perfect as he can. The purchasers of a first edition have had what they considered to be value for their money. They

may keep that value; and are not under any obligation to purchase a better edition. The case is not quite clear. I shall therefore leave it to the consideration of my readers, and only relate a witty remark of a learned friend who, when I complained that a book which I had bought when it came first out was altogether changed in a new edition; then, said he, if you buy this edition, you will get another book.

Some men have a vacillancy of mind which makes them quite indecisive in their composition, so that they shall alter and correct as long as they can; and at last be fixed only because the types cannot be kept longer standing. When this is only as to the language it is ridiculous enough. But when their indecision respects the very substance of their work, they are surely very unfit to be authors. An eminent printer told me that a book of some authority upon law was printed at his press, and that when the proof sheets were returned by the author, there was frequently an almost total alteration of many parts. This, said he, was an effectual preventative to me from ever going to law; for, I considered if the authority itself was so uncertain, what must be the uncertainty of the interpretations of that authority?

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES.

CADI, the celebrated Persian philosopher and historian, relates an entertaining and instructive anecdote of Cosroes, King of Persia. This prince

had a minister of state, whose character was so amiable, that it was difficult to determine by whom he was most be-

loved, by the king, or by the people. At length, this able minister demanded his dismissal; but Cosroes, unwilling to lose such a faithful and wise states-

man, desired an explanation. "Why would you desert me," said the afflicted monarch; "have you any cause of complaint? Has not the dew of my bene-

volence fallen upon thee? Have not all my slaves been ordered to make no distinction between thy orders and mine? Are not you next my heart? Have you

any thing to ask that I can grant? speak, and you shall be satisfied; only do not think of leaving me." Mitrane-

King, I have served thee with zeal and fidelity, and thou hast most amply rewarded me; but nature now requires from me one of the most sacred of all duties—I have a son, who can only learn from me how to serve thee or thy successors hereafter, as I have done; let me pursue this private duty, after after all my care for the publick good." Cosroes granted his request, but upon this condition, that he should take the young prince his son along with him into his retreat, and educate both the youths together. Mitrane set out for his rural retreat, and after five or six years absence he returned, and carried his pupils to court. Cosroes was overjoyed to see his son again, but upon examination he was greatly chagrined to find that he had not made the same progress in his studies as the son of Mitrane; in short, he was greatly inferior to him in point of real merit. The

The king complained to the minister of this striking difference; and his reply should be a lesson to all young men of good dispositions. "O, King, my son has made a better use than yours of the instructions I gave to both; my attention has been equally divided between them, but my son knows that his dependence must be on mankind, while I could never conceal from your's, that men would be dependent upon him."

VOUTI, Emperor of China, was passionately fond of the occult sciences. An impostor, availing himself of this foible, brought him an elixir, and urging him to drink it, and assuring him that it would render him immortal. One of his ministers, who was in the presence, having in vain attempted to undeceive him, hastily snatched the cup, and drank the liquor. The emperor, enraged at this insult, ordered the mandarin to be put to death; the honest minister, not in the least disconcerted, said to him, "If the elixir be-

flows immortality, all your efforts to put me to death will be useless; and if it does not, surely you will not be guilty of such an act of injustice for so insignificant a theft." This speech pacified the emperor, who afterwards highly commended him for his fortitude in the cause of truth, in opposition to imposture.

A Citizen of Macedon demanding justice of Philip, who had been drinking, which caused him to doze in the chair of judgement; the citizen, finding he lost his cause from the king's inattention, cried out in an audible voice, *I appeal*, which roused the haughty monarch, who sternly replied, *To whom do you appeal*. The honest man, not in the least abashed, added, *From asleep, to you awake*. Though the words were very pungent, yet Philip thought proper to inform himself more fully of the affair, and finding that he had right on his side, he revoked the sentence, and gave him his suit by way of appeal.

ANECDOTES AND REMARKS RESPECTING THE SUDDEN DEATH OF THE LATE LORD LYTTELTON.

(With a Plate commemorative of the Event.)

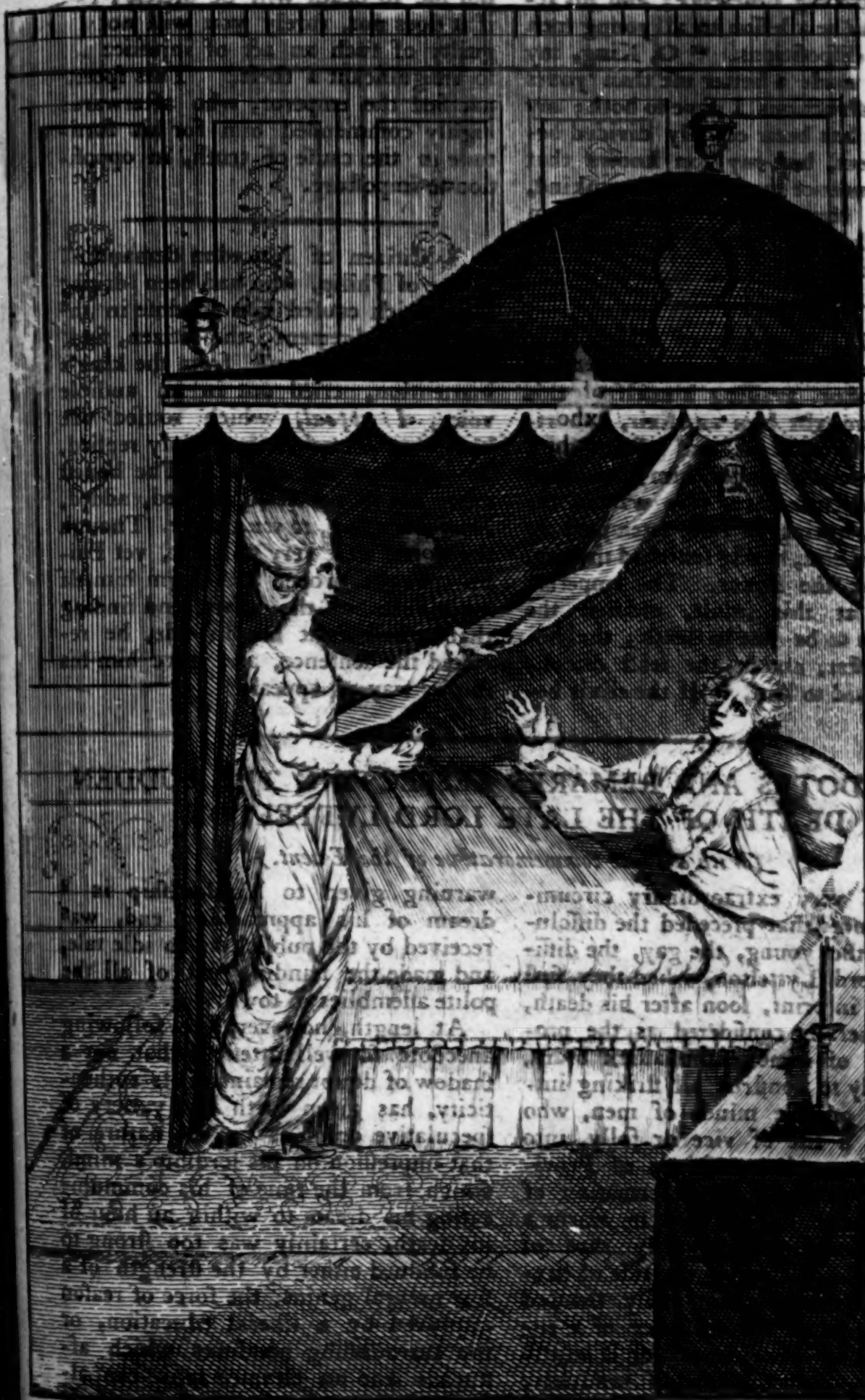
THE very extraordinary circumstances that preceded the dissolution of the young, the gay, the dissipated Lord Lyttelton, when they first appeared in print, soon after his death, were generally considered as the productions of some enthusiastick brain, ever ready to construe all striking impressions on the minds of men, who have led a life of vice or folly, into extraordinary interpositions of Providence to promote the reformation of the hardened sinner; and to alarm a volatile, unthinking, giddy race of people, who, following the tide of luxury and sensuality, are easily seduced into a denial of the existence of a superintending Providence; or if not so far advanced on the road of infidelity, at least forget that there is a God. Considered in this point of view, it is no wonder, in an age like this, when philosophy instead of being the handmaid to truth, is the prostituted mistress of Atheism and Impiety; that every report concerning the previous

warning given to his lordship in a dream of his approaching end, was received by the publick as an idle tale, and made the standing jest of all the polite assemblies in town.

At length, however, the following anecdote so well attested, that not a shadow of doubt remains of its authenticity, has given birth to a variety of speculative opinions on the nature of that impression on his lordship's mind, which from the time of his communicating his dream to within an hour of his death, certainly was too strong to be subdued either by the strength of a fine natural genius, the force of reason improved by a liberal education, or the surrounding pleasures which affluence and an elevated rank can always command, when their aid is wanting to dispel the gloom of melancholy reflexions.

Having given the fact, as it now stands confirmed by the evidence of persons of character, we shall submit to our readers some free thoughts upon the

London, Mag. Dec. 1774



The Apparition

Having given the fact, as it now stands confirmed by the evidence of persons of character, we shall submit to our readers some free thoughts upon

every report concerning the previous tests of Apathy and Impiety; that said to truth, is the prohibited philosophy instead of being the hand- no wonder, in an age like this, is considered in this point of view, it is at least forgot that there is a God.

and it all seems as if our correspondents will take
 is interesting them, and com-
 municate their opinions, illustrated by
 similar anecdotes within the com-
 munity of their own knowledge.
 On Thursday morning, the 25th of
 September last, his lordship mentioned
 breakfast to Mrs. Flood (a widow
 who lived with him as com-
 panion to the Miss Amphlets, his nieces)
 that he had passed a very restless night;
 that he thought he had heard a sus-
 tained noise in the room; and that im-
 mediately after he fancied he saw a
 beautiful lady, dressed in white, with
 a bird on her hand, who desired he
 would settle his affairs, for that he had
 but a short time to live. On his en-
 quiring how long, the vision answered,
 "Not three days." His lordship men-
 tioned this dream frequently, but with
 an affected air of careless indifference,
 which only showed that it had made a
 stronger impression on his mind, than
 he chose to acknowledge. On Satur-
 day evening he pulled out his watch,
 observed that it was half past ten, and
 that he had still an hour and an half to-
 get to live, and jocosely chucking un-
 der the chin one of the young ladies
 (his nieces) danced about the room,
 and asked her if she did not think he
 should get over it, and live beyond the
 time predicted for his death. Soon af-
 terwards, however, he went to bed,
 complained of an uneasiness in his sto-
 mach, and while his servant was mix-
 ing a cup of rhubarb and pepper-mint
 water, a medicine which he frequently
 took, expired. It was remarkable like-
 wise, that his lordship endeavoured to
 account for his having dreamed of the
 bird, by saying that a few days before,
 being in his green-house, at Pitt place,
 with Mrs. D——, he had taken some
 pains to catch a robin, which had been
 shut in, and which he had let at li-
 berty.
 The methodists and the quakers look
 upon the dream in this case, together
 with its effect on his lordship's mind,
 and the accomplishment of the predic-
 tion, as one of those singular mani-
 festations of his power over men, which
 God is pleased to make from time to
 time, in order to strike conviction home
 to the hearts of infidels, and volup-
 tuaries. Proper subjects, say they, are
 likewise chosen for these supernatural

expressions of Providence. . . .
 created than in its universal ac-
 quaintance, and known disposition,
 makes the example more awful and
 alarming to a gay world. Sermons
 have been already preached to enforce
 this doctrine on the strength of this
 recent instance, and the celebrated fe-
 male speaker Mrs. K——, is expected
 to deliver an excellent oration to the
 brethren and sisterhood in Gracechurch-
 street, upon this subject, wherein she
 will take occasion to demonstrate the
 divine intercourse between the Supreme
 Being and the spirit of man, from
 which will be deduced the favourite
 doctrine of the operations of the spirit,
 the chief tenet of the Quakers.
 Others, who are inclined to think
 seriously upon the subject, but at the
 same time cannot subscribe to the opi-
 nion that there is any thing miracu-
 lous in the circumstances of the dream,
 or of his lordship's subsequent death,
 account for the whole from physical
 causes. They maintain, that his lord-
 ship having been in a bad state of health
 for nine months past, and labouring
 under an inward complaint which
 weakened his nerves, it is no wonder
 that he was subject to restless nights
 and uneasy dreams. His general com-
 plaint was a pain in his stomach, and
 the medical medicine, a dose of rhubarb
 and mint water. His real disorder was
 a quantity of coagulated blood, con-
 tained in a cyst or bag, on the bursting
 of which, immediate death, the natu-
 ral consequence, ensued.
 Let us now reason candidly upon all
 these circumstances: is it not well
 known that frequent returns of pain
 in the stomach bring on great depression
 of mind, or what is called low spirits?
 It is natural to suppose, that the gayest
 man upon earth, in such a situation,
 will turn his thoughts upon the past
 disagreeable events of his life, and
 that if any crime, of which he is con-
 scious, occurs to his recollection, that
 it will serve only to increase the me-
 lancholy frame of his mind; the gene-
 rous desire of making restitution, the
 impossibility of doing this, in some
 cases, reflexions upon death, which
 break in upon every valiant mind
 (whatever may be his religious opi-
 nions) all contribute to fill up the war-
 within. Thus distressed in mind

the subject, and shall esteem it as a favour if our correspondents will take up this interesting theme, and communicate their opinions, illustrated by any similar anecdotes within the compass of their own knowledge.

On Thursday morning, the 25th of November last, his lordship mentioned at breakfast to Mrs. Flood (a widow lady who lived with him as companion to the Miss Amphletts, his nieces) that he had passed a very restless night; that he thought he had heard a fluttering noise in the room; and that immediately after he fancied he saw a beautiful lady, dressed in white, with a bird on her hand, who desired he would settle his affairs, for that he had but a short time to live. On his enquiring how long, the vision answered, "Not three days."—His lordship mentioned this dream frequently, but with an affected air of careless indifference, which only showed that it had made a stronger impression on his mind, than he chose to acknowledge. On Saturday evening he pulled out his watch, observed that it was half past ten, and that he had still an hour and an half longer to live, and jocosely chucking under the chin one of the young ladies (his nieces) danced about the room, and asked her if she did not think he should get over it, and live beyond the time predicted for his death. Soon afterwards, however, he went to bed, complained of an uneasiness in his stomach, and while his servant was mixing a cup of rhubarb and pepper-mint-water, a medicine which he frequently took, expired. It was remarkable likewise, that his lordship endeavoured to account for his having dreamed of the dream, by saying that a few days before, being in his green-house, at Pitt place, with Mrs. D——, he had taken some pains to catch a robin, which had been in, and which he had set at liberty.

The methodists and the quakers look upon the dream in this case, together with its effect on his lordship's mind, and the accomplishment of the prediction, as one of those singular manifestations of his power over men, which he is pleased to make from time to time, in order to strike conviction home to the hearts of infidels, and voluptuaries. Proper subjects, say they, are always chosen for these supernatural

exertions of Providence; persons whose exalted station in life, universal acquaintance, and known dissipation, makes the example more awful and alarming to a gay world. Sermons have been already preached to enforce this doctrine on the strength of this recent instance, and the celebrated female speaker Mrs. K——, is expected to deliver an excellent oration to the brethren and sisterhood in Gracechurch-street, upon this subject, wherein she will take occasion to demonstrate the divine intercourse between the Supreme Being and the spirit of man, from which will be deduced the favourite doctrine of the operations of the spirit, the chief tenet of the Quakers.

Others, who are inclined to think seriously upon the subject, but at the same time cannot subscribe to the opinion that there is any thing miraculous in the circumstance of the dream, or of his lordship's subsequent death, account for the whole from physical causes. They maintain, that his lordship having been in a bad state of health for nine months past, and labouring under an inward complaint which weakened his nerves, it is no wonder that he was subject to restless nights and uneasy dreams. His general complaint was a pain in his stomach, and his usual medicine, a dose of rhubarb in mint water. His real disorder was a *polypus* on the heart, described to be a quantity of coagulated blood, contained in a *cyst* or bag, on the bursting of which, immediate death, the natural consequence, ensued.

Let us now reason candidly upon all these circumstances: is it not well known that frequent returns of pains in the stomach bring on great dejection of mind, or what is called low spirits? It is natural to suppose, that the gayest man upon earth, in such a situation, will turn his thoughts upon the past disagreeable events of his life, and that if any *crime*, of which he is conscious, occurs to his recollection, that it will serve only to increase the melancholy frame of his mind; the generous design of making retribution, the impossibility of doing this, in some cases, reflexions upon death, which break in upon every valetudinarian (whatever may be his religious opinions) all contribute to stir up the war within. Thus distempered in mind and

and body, accustomed to palliative relief, the voluptuary, upon the first interval of pain, repairs to the banquet, and indulges to excess. Repletion causes a return of the disorder, perhaps in a lesser degree, permitting exhausted nature to seek for recruiting strength from that universal restorative balmy sleep; but this relief being interrupted by indigestion, perturbing dreams are the consequence—dreadful struggles between the active spirit, imagination, mind, or whatever you are pleased to call it, and the encumbered body prevail—more horrid to sensation than words can describe: few there are, young or old, who have not laboured under these horrors, vulgarly called *the night-mare*, after eating hearty suppers. What are the subjects that distract the man in these dreadful conflicts? Are they not familiar occurrences of his life? The horseman is flung from his seat, dashed on the pavement, the blood gushes from every vein, the struggle to recover awakens the terrified dreamer: he doubts for a few minutes whether the scene was not real, and dreads to close his eyes again, lest the imaginary vision should return. Another is attacked by a favourite dog, or cat, and seems to feel the teeth or talons of these furious animals. In short, not to dwell upon the variety of shapes which this midnight disorder assumes, let us only add, that the seducer of women will in his turn be visited by the imaginary appearance of the injured female, the agitated mind and the diseased body may work this up, in one of these nocturnal phrensies, into confused combinations of occurrences. Mrs. D——, representing the green-house occurrence, and the bird, the confined, fluttering Robin, with these might be intermixed (for the person in these dreams often changes in the instant, sometimes we fancy it one, and then another) some other female form unhappily ruined, which assails the dreamer, and intimates what is most likely to strike the seducer with terror at his speedy dissolution. Awakened from this scene of terror, the idea of some fixed time easily intrudes itself on the disturbed imagination, and leaves a lasting impression; just

the same, and no more than that which has urged a man to give a premium for a particular lottery ticket which he has dreamed of so perfect as to remember the number, and that it was drawn a capital prize.

The very evening after the dream Lord Lyttelton in his weak state exerted himself in two speeches in the House of Lords, and returned home quite exhausted; what other fatiguing voluntary exertions he imposed upon himself the next day we know not, but it is a fact, that he eat a very hearty supper on the Saturday evening, that the impression upon his mind of his approaching death still affected him, that in this situation, the pain in his stomach returned, too violent to permit him to take his usual medicine, or to go off in a confused dream. The pressure of the burthened stomach bore too heavy on the *polypus*, and the discharge killed him almost instantaneously.

We see nothing supernatural in all this, and could we possibly admit that the Supreme Being occasionally stepped out of the line of the ordinary operations of his providence in the regular course of nature, we should suppose it would be to furnish more general examples of his omnipotence and mercy which must inevitably have an effect on whole bodies of people; on the conduct of nations, and produce general not particular changes.

Montezuma and his subjects by such an interposition would have avoided those horrid cruelties under which they slowly expired, when the Christian Spaniards conquered Mexico. Or innocent victims of a bloody inquisition would have been saved, while pretended holy inquisitors had been destroyed by fire from heaven. But we have no right to expect miracles of this nature, it is miserable superstition to believe that they exist for less important purposes.

Finally, let it be remembered to men of apparently vigorous constitutions and sound judgements have been killed by the force of imagination, in Lord Lyttelton's case, if imagination had any force, disease of body operated at the same time to hasten dissolution.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XV.
ON AVARICE AND LUXURY, AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON
THE HAPPINESS OF A TRADING PEOPLE.

*Quid non mortalia pectora cogit
Auri sacra fames?*

VIRG.

HOW few our wants! How easy, and at what small expence are all our natural desires satisfied! and yet how numerous are our wishes; and what a vast train of appetites have we created consequent of these, that have no foundation in our natures, and very remote, if any influence at all, upon our real felicity.

The brute creation, guided only by instinct, and prompted by natural appetites, pursue their happiness steadily, and enjoy every pleasure their animal natures are capable of, without mistaking the end, or committing any excess in the means of gratifying their several desires. The wishes of most of them are governed by their present wants; these satisfied, they never pervert the cares of futurity to sour the joys of the present moment; and where sagacity, instinct, or whatever other principle they enjoy similar to reason, awakens their cautious fears for future wants, their cares, their provisions for such exigencies never exceed their probable necessities. The provision that lays up no more corn than is sufficient for a natural winter, is not anxious to enlarge its granaries, beyond the proportion of its family, or the length of time betwixt that and the next autumn. The industrious bee waits the return of another summer, and lays up no more honey than is necessary for the support of the colony that season returns. He quits his store when his magazines are full, and rests upon the works of his industry, without distrusting Providence in the regular return of the spring. The sparrow builds no more nests than it needs, and confines its dimensions to the number of its young. The inimitable bee builds no more watery palaces than it needs, and justly proportions its diligence to the common and ordinary use of the floods in that part of the world where he has pitched his habitation. In a word, their wishes and wants are in exact proportion, and

their utmost caution extends no further than to guard against apparent probabilities, leaving uncertain contingencies to the care of that being, whose providence supplies the wants, and provides for the happiness of all created beings.

But man, anxious to be unhappy, industrious to multiply woe, and ingenious in contriving new plagues, new torments, to embitter life, and sour every present enjoyment, has inverted the order of things, has created wishes that have no connexion with his natural wants, and wants that have no connexion with his happiness; desires, that, when obtained, can bring no felicity, nor have any intrinsic value in themselves, but derive their worth and fleeting excellence from the prepossessions and prejudices of a vitiated imagination.

The appetites, few in number, and exactly proportioned to the necessities of his nature, he has multiplied in number and degree. The organs of sense are tortured to beget new sensations, and we are strongly industrious to suffer real pain, in order to extract pleasure from a habit established contrary to the course of nature. Thus the palate, originally intended to distinguish aliment from poison, and to direct us in the gratification of the appetite of hunger, is jostled from its place in the animal œconomy, and made the end, not the instrument of pleasure. We no longer eat to satiate our hunger, or supply the waste of nature, but to gratify a taste to which we have arbitrarily affixed the idea of pleasure; nor drink to allay our thirst, but to humour a habit we have contracted, with great pain and difficulty. Preposterous as this seems, yet we go a step further, and implant in the soul affections, that bring no comfort in the enjoyment to the mind, or can communicate one sensation to the body. We want them, we know not why, nor can account to ourselves how they are,

are, in any measure, accessory to our happiness, yet our wishes make their absence a real evil, and the fear of losing them a most sensible torment.

Of this sort is that exotic weakness in the human soul, that base born groveling habit, distinguished by the name of *Avarice*.

It must have been a considerable time before this vice was known amongst mankind: artless, innocent nature must have been for many ages, and is, to this day, in some remote corners of the earth, an utter stranger to this unnatural inmate. Reason might awaken their fears for futurity, and their caution might teach them, as well as some of the brute creation, to provide against want in times, places, and seasons, where a present supply of the necessaries of life could not be expected. But this caution went no further: this caution begat industry, and prompted them to labour, a thing absolutely necessary as a regimen, and as essential to the health and support of our constitutions as nourishment itself: for man was not made to loiter away his time in idleness and sloth; for besides being stimulated to action by his wants, he is so framed, that without exercise, the animal juices thicken, the spirits lose their force and activity, and innumerable diseases follow and threaten the subversion of the whole animal economy: but as men differed in their strength and ingenuity, as well as in their disposition to industry, the effects or produce of their labour must be different, while perhaps their wants and necessities were equal. This begat the first notion of property; the strong, vigorous, and active, thinking it unreasonable, that the weak, puny, and slothful, should partake of their store, especially where the produce of their mutual labours was not sufficient to answer the want of both, from a principle of self-love and self-preservation, reserved their share to themselves, and parted with no portion of it, but upon some valuable consideration. Thus the strongest, most active and industrious, were best provided with the necessaries of life, especially that species of them that required labour to obtain them. This distinction of property, begat a difference in circumstances, and emulation, as well as a desire of plenty, set the invention of

the weaker sort on an edge, to find out some means to supply the deficiency of their labour, and to operate as an equivalent for their neighbour's strength. This taught them arts, the use of cattle to plough, and engines to facilitate the heavier part of their toil. By the help of these inventions, one man's labour was sufficient to maintain many in their necessities of life; and at least three parts in four of the inhabitants of the earth might indulge their weakness and sloth, if they could find out some means to prevail on the strong and industrious to part with the overplus of their labour. Works of art and ingenuity became to be bartered for the produce of the earth; things that pleased the eye, gratified the palate, or procured any degree of ease, or conveniency, were exchanged for things more necessary. This was the first inlet to *Luxury*, and this the first rudiment of commerce carried on by barter, exchanging one necessary for another; but still their traffick was in utilities, something that had some real value in it, and produced them some real good.

By degrees this exchange of one commodity for another, by reason of the distance of place, and the impossibility of ascertaining the true value of things bartered, became troublesome and the wit of men still upon the rack to lessen their labour, and procure ease and the necessaries of life, hit upon the expedient of fixing upon a medium that was to be the common measure of every thing they wanted to be exchanged; this was money, a thing of no real value in itself, but agreed by the common consent of mankind, to be the standard of every thing else, kind of bill of exchange that passed current in all places, had a settled value set upon it, and entitled the bearer to the amount of that value of all the necessaries of life. As by this means traffick was easily extended, and carried on with less labour, and greater certainty, mankind endeavoured to turn their thoughts chiefly upon obtaining this precious metal, that answered the ends of labour, strength, and industry, and looked upon the possession of it as a full security against all wants and necessities. Thus far the love of it was reasonable; had its foundation in prudence and rational foresight

but, by degrees, this begat a new affection in the soul, that took its rise only from often considering money as the means of procuring good; they began to look upon it, not only as the means, but the end; fancied an intrinsic value in the metal itself, and a real happiness consequent on the possession of it, considering it simply, or abstracted from the good that it could procure. This is avarice, a vice that is founded on folly, and needed no other rebuke but ridicule, were it not,

that the consequences of this ridiculous affection are productive of the greatest evil, and all the mischiefs that disturb society, and disgrace humanity.

We might laugh at a man, who would toil and labour incessantly, risk life, health, and ease, to procure heaps of shining dust, not with a rational view to procure some good, some real happiness to himself, or others, as the reward of his labour, but barely to look upon the heaps, feast his eyes with the sight of his ingots, and please his fancy with the number of his bags:

may we might laugh at such a man, and suppose him, like children, pleased with a rattle, or a heap of marbles, as long as he bartered for this childish pleasure only the sweat of his brow, his labour, his strength, or even his health; but the case becomes different, when the habit grows so strong; this passion for mere metal grows so inordinate, as to make it not only the measure of the value of ease, health, and strength, but the determining motive of his conscience, the measure of his worth between man and man, and the moving principle of all his actions.

The first inventors of money designed it a symbol that was to purchase the necessities of life, &c. and was established by common consent, to maintain proportion between this measure and all the fruits of the earth; but it was several ages before they could obtain any proportion between money and a man's conscience, between gold and a man's honour, between metal and honesty, or the duties of morality and religion. In short, there were things they could not compare to omnipotent money. Something they valued beyond the possession of money, something they could not be prevailed on to part with for all the me-

tal on earth; but the misers of this age have found out that secret in statistics; a method of reducing conscience, virtue, and religion, to ounces and scruples, and bartering them, and their souls, for what they think an adequate value of gold and silver. In a word, there is nothing they possess as men, that they cannot put a value upon in money, nothing they are not willing to relinquish, to encrease their store of this imaginary good.

This avarice in abstract; this love of money merely for its own sake, is the effect of trade and commerce. So perversely disposed is the mind of man, that from the greatest good, they can extract the most tormenting evil. But this unnatural longing, this pica, or, if I may use the expression, this green-sickness of the soul of man, is not so universal as another species of avarice, that acts much stronger, has much greater influence on the happiness of a people, as it operates with the consent, and serves to gratify all the senses; that is avarice, or love of money, for the sake of squandering it in luxury, riot, and wantonness. Wherever these two demons, Avarice and Sensuality, take possession of the soul, the whole man is debased, and every principle of moral virtue is eradicated from the mind.

Yet, in the infancy of trade, in the first essays of a people towards commerce, most legislators, more anxious about the temporal, than eternal interests of the people, have been obliged to connive at, if not encourage both avarice and luxury in the subjects. The first, to prevail on man, otherwise easily supplied with the necessities of life, by the help of this new affection, to face danger in all shapes and elements, and the last to keep the labouring part of their people employed, and to encourage their manufactures. What ever it may be in morality, this practice has the voice of experience to establish it as sound doctrine in politics, at least when confined to a certain degree. But, though every petty politician can set new passions and affections afloat in the minds of the people, and can from thence draw some seeming temporary good, yet it requires greater heads to set bounds to these affections, when raised, or provide suitable remedies against an excess

case that threatens the total subversion of the whole scheme they aimed at. This is evidently the case of this nation as a trading people. The love of money and luxury has been so long connived at, in order to promote the interest of trade, that, by becoming merchants, we have forgot to be men, and, by becoming rich, we have forgot that it is our duty to be honest. In a word, love of money and pleasures, has erased all other habits and affections from the minds of the people. And if we want to persuade them into any thing, we must drop all arguments drawn from reason, religion, and liberty, and address not to their understandings, but their money, and alarm their fears about that and their pleasures: it is for this reason I would just put them in mind, that the excess of these vices, must as naturally destroy the source of their money, and the fund of their luxury, as a moderation of them raised it to the present pitch; I mean that they must destroy trade itself, and reduce us, in a few years, to the state of our forefathers, with as little money, and much less honesty. At the beginning, we had none or few rivals in commerce; but our success, and that of the Dutch, has alarmed all Europe, and rendered them our competitors: we have no way to get

money but by the balance of our foreign trade. As luxury has been allowed to descend to the labouring part of the people, they have not a sufficient stock of integrity to do justice to our manufactures, and their luxurious wants oblige the merchant to give an exorbitant price, so that, in all commodities where we have competitors, and I know none but where we have powerful rivals, our goods, as worse and dearer, must lie upon the merchant's hands, and by this means, and no other, we are wormed out of every valuable branch of foreign traffic. When the balance of trade comes to be against us, and it is but a moot point with me, if it is not so already, the fund of our credit vanishes, the springs that fed our wantonness, must soon be dried up, and then we shall have the curse, almost every individual amongst us, of being poor and wretched, with all the appetites raised by sloth and luxury, to accumulate and exaggerate our wants. This sure must alarm the man who loves pleasure, and shake even the golden conscience of the miser, for, without any great foresight, he may almost fix the period, when he shall lose the sight of his imaginary wealth, and his plums become of less value than cherry-stones.

MIRZIM AND SELIMA. A TURKISH TALE.

IN one of those incursions formerly been the prey of this savage band, made by the Tartars on the Russian monarchy, Osman, who at that time headed a party, had the good fortune to preserve a beautiful girl, about seven years old, from falling a sacrifice to the relentless sword; and conceiving great expectations from her surprising charms, carried her into Tartary, and educated her with all those accomplishments necessary to render her a fit present for the Sultan. The perceptions of her mind and person being improved to his wish, she was no sooner arrived at a proper age, than he set out with her towards Constantinople. In their journey meeting with a company of *Polanders*, he was in great danger of losing his prize, and the innocence of the beautiful *Selima* had certainly

been the prey of this savage band, had he not been rescued by the timely appearance of the Sultan's army.

Thus they continued giving and receiving all the marks that virtue would permit of the fondest and most disinterested passion, till Mirzim received a mandate from the Sultan, creating him Grand Visir, and at the same time commanding him to go at the head of a powerful army to the relief of *Buda*, then besieged by the Emperor of Germany. The cruel separation must be now endured, not all his love could render Mirzim neglectful of the duty he owed to his imperial master, his country, and his own honour; and Selima had too true a sense of the latter to delay his hastening where glory called. He took his leave, and she was now obliged to acknowledge herself recovered, lest a real physician should discover she had but counterfeited indisposition. Osman prosecuted his journey, and in a short time reached Constantinople; where, he agreed with the *Kisler Aga* of the Seraglio, and the charming maid was to be delivered to him, in order to be presented to the Sultan at a fit opportunity. The day appointed being arrived, she could no longer restrain the struggling emotions of her soul, she kneels, she weeps, she intreats Osman to change his resolution, and at last reveals the secret of her love for Mirzim; but all is now too late, the compact is made and she must by force submit.

Mirzim returned from his expedition the same day; but in a condition far different from what he had hoped at his embarking in it: he had flattered himself with being able to do things which might enable him to beg the charming Selima of the Sultan as a reward of his services; but instead of laurels, he was covered with confusion; all his designs had proved unsuccessful; *Buda* was taken before his face, and he was obliged to a certificate from the sobaltern officers to clear his conduct to the Sultan. If any shadow of comfort appeared to him, it was in the friendship of the *Kisler Aga*, who promised him to conceal the beauty of Selima as much as possible from the Sultan's knowledge; but though this was kept his word inviolably, a new and undreamed of misfortune befell their loves. Zara, a creature of Prince

how to procure her for him, and soon after introduced him to her apartment: he was immediately enamoured of her beauty, but her behaviour gave him equal despair. Mirzim being informed of this visit, and the effects of it, writes a letter to a friend complaining of the severity of his fate in raising him a new rival. The *Kisler Aga* had the charge of delivering it but being called away on some important business, entrusts it to a slave, who gives it into Zara's hand, she communicates it to Prince Mustapha, who, ignorant of the character, and no name being subscribed, is fired with extreme impatience to discover this happy favourite. At this instant Achmet and Ibrahim, two discontented courtiers, enter his apartment; to them he relates the story of his love and jealousy, and is by them informed, the letter which gave him so much pain, was the Visir's hand; and they take this opportunity of persuading him to appear at the head of a party already formed for dethroning the Sultan; this they assure him is the only means by which he can attain the enjoyment of his mistress, or the destruction of his rival.

How great soever the weight of these reasons was to him as a lover, those of nature and of duty had not less efficacy; he could not presently be brought to take up arms against his sovereign and brother, nor yet could he think of seeing his adored Selima torn from him. He therefore desires time for consideration, and in this tempest of his soul, the *Kisler Aga* having found the miscarriage of the letter, and judging into whose hands it was fallen, makes him an offer of his service, and so artfully gains the belief and confidence of this unsuspecting prince, that he prevails with him to give him the letter on pretence of confronting Mirzim, and obliging him by menaces to desist. In the mean time Achmet and Ibrahim, having perceived that the only way to bring Mustapha into their plot, is the immediate danger of losing Selima, secretly inform the Sultan how beautiful a creature is in the *Kisler Aga's* possession; on which the impatient monarch commands she shall be brought instantly to his presence: as soon as she appeared, her charms had their ordinary effect, the Sultan's heart yielded to a passion not inferior to that she had

had inspired in his brother or the Visir; and finding her wit and virtue as matchless as her person, he resolves to make her Empress, and defer the gratification of his love till the celebration of those rites, which should yield her to him without a blush.

All the scruples which had hitherto subdued the dictates of ambition in Mustapha, were now silenced by the calls of a more powerful passion; he enters into the measures Achmet and Ibrahim had proposed, and perceives they had already carried things to such a height, that there wanted little more than his consent to pluck his brother from the throne; the Visir's well known loyalty was the only impediment he had to struggle with: it was therefore necessary to begin with his destruction, and chance soon furnished the means.

That despairing lover had prevailed with the *Kisler Aga* to admit him in a disguise to take a last farewell of his dear Selima, and the contrivance by which he was to be introduced being overheard by Achmet, he that moment dispatches Ibrahim to the Sultan to acquaint him with it; who going in person to the apartment of Selima finds Mirzim with her. All denials of their mutual passion would be now in vain, they boldly own it, and the Visir is ordered to immediate death. Mirzim in the confusion of this dreadful incident drops a paper, which the Sultan takes up and reads. This was the letter wrote by him, that Zara had intercepted, and which the *Kisler* recovered

from the hands of Mustapha; but the name of that prince not being mentioned in it, the Sultan is distracted to know who is that rival, or whose love and visits the Visir has complained of; both are obstinate in concealing him, and Mirzim is ordered to be put on the rack till he confesses it.

While the Sultan is thus employed, the Divan and army have declared for Mustapha; but that prince being informed of the Visir's generosity in choosing rather to endure the rack than betray him, though his rival, sends his commands for his preservation.

The Sultan hearing what was done against him, goes at the head of his janissaries, to oppose his brother, but they revolting, at the sight of Mustapha, he was compelled to yield to his destiny, and pass the remainder of his life divested of all power. Achmet having entered into this conspiracy in hopes of gaining the Grand Visir's place, finding that Ibrahim had obtained it of the new Sultan, provokes him to fight, and both these villains fall by each other's hands.

Mustapha, now supreme, thinks of nothing but sharing the Imperial dignity with Selima; but that faithful maid assuring him, that she had long since made a vow to Mirzim, her unshaken fidelity, and the consideration how much he was indebted to so generous a rival, determined him after a long and severe struggle with himself to crown the happiness of so deserving a pair; and to restore Mirzim to the dignity of Grand Visir.

A CURIOUS

IN Peterborough Cathedral there is the portrait of one Scarlet, a sexton, who interred in that church two queens, one fifty years after the other, that is to say, Mary Queen of Scots, and Catherine, both being unhappily circumstanced during their lives, and the latter a divorced wife of Henry the VIIIth. Under the above-mentioned picture is the following inscription: viz.

is not moved by the inevitable
fect with probably be to by another
and that church which was built
weakness of the human will
second or a third. Remember this, and
always people a whole fleet with ob-
jects

ANECDOTE.

You see old Scarlet's picture stand on high;
But at your feet there doth his body lie.
He did inter two queens, within this place,
And this town's householders, in his life
[space] [came]
Twice over; but at length, his own turn
Another man for him should do the same.

He died, as his tomb-stone declares,
aged 98 years.

J. S.

F. O. R.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
ACCOUNT OF AN EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT THAT
HAPPENED TO A CLERGYMAN.

AS the Reverend Mr. W—— of Digswell, near Welwyn, Hertfordshire, was out a hunting the beginning of November in that neighbourhood, they lost the hare in a small wood of Hornbeam pollards, intermixed with bushes, the pollard trees being low, obliged him to stoop towards his horse's neck, which prevented him seeing before him, when on a sudden his horse fell with him into a chalk-pit thirty-seven feet four inches deep, and but three feet eight inches wide, by which fall his horse was killed upon the spot, and he escaped with a cut in his cheek only. It happened fortunately from him that the pit was

only three poles from a bye road, which led to a farm-house: he was almost four hours before he could make any body hear him, when at last a man on horseback passing by came to his assistance, and gave notice to the farmer's family, who came with a ladder, ropes, lanthorn, &c. and got him out. On turning the dead horse over (the pit being wide at the bottom) they could not perceive any bone broke, or even the hair rubbed off, therefore imagine he beat the breath out of his body in the fall. The clergyman is greatly respected in the neighbourhood as a worthy character.

Herts, Dec. 1, 1779.

A CAUTION against indiscriminate Charity in the Streets, from a View of the Tricks of Beggars, exhibited in the following Speech of an old Beggar to a Box-Club, held every Monday Night at the Broken Chair in St. Giles's.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS,
IHAVE taken you from your daily employments, that you may all eat and drink with me before I die. I am not courtier enough yet, however, to make my favours a loss to my friends; but before you depart the books shall be examined, and every one of you shall receive from my privy purse the same sum that you made by your business on this day of the last week. Let not this honest act of generosity displease my children; it is the last waste I shall make of their stores; the rest of what I die possessed is their's of right, but my council though directed to them only, shall be a publick good to all. The good success, my children, with which it has pleased heaven to bless my industry in this our calling, has given me power of bestowing one hundred pounds on each of you, a small fortune, but improveable; and of most use, as it is a proof that every one of you may gain as much as the whole, if your own idleness or vice prevent not: mark by what means! Beggars, like people of all other professions, live upon the necessities, the passions, or the weaknesses of their fellow-creatures. The two great passions of the human breast are vanity and pity;

both these have great power in men's actions, but the first the greater far, and he who can attract these the most successfully, will gain the largest fortune.

There was a time when rules for doing this were of more worth to me than gold; but now I am grown old, my strength and senses fail me, and I am past being an object of compassion. A real scene of affliction moves no heart to pity; dissembled wretchedness is all that can reach the human mind, and I am past dissembling. Take therefore among you the maxims I have laid down for my own guide, and use them with as much success as I have done.

Be not less friends because you are brothers, or of the same profession; the lawyers herd together in their inns, the doctors in their college, the mercers on Ludgate-hill, and the old clothes-men in Monmouth-street: what one has not among these, another has; and among you, the heart of him who is not moved by one lamentable object will probably be so by another; and that charity which was half awakened by the first, will relieve a second, or a third. Remember this, and always people a whole street with ob-

jects skilled in the scenes of different distress, placed at proper distances: the tale that moves not one heart may surprise the next, the obdurate passer by first, must be made of no human matter, if he feels no part of the distress that twenty different tales have reaped together; and be assured that where he is touched with a kindred misfortune he will bestow.

Remember, that where one gives out of pity to you, fifty give out of kindness to themselves, to rid them of your troublesome application; and for one that gives out of real compassion, five hundred do it out of ostentation. On these principles, trouble people most who are most busy, and ask relief where many may see it given, and you will succeed in every attempt. Remember that the streets were made for people to walk, not to converse in; keep up their ancient use, and whenever you see two or three gathered together be you amongst them, and let them hear not a sound of their own voices, till they have bought off the noise of your's. When self-love is thus satisfied, remember social virtue is the next duty, and tell your next friend where he may go and obtain the same relief by the same means.

Trouble not yourselves about the nobility: prosperity has made them vain and insensible; they cannot pity what they can never feel: but above all, avoid the men in black, the clergy never give, except under one circumstance only; if you can hit on that you may succeed. Though these men have no charity, they have enough of ostentation; attack them as they come out of the church among their parishioners, and the credit of benevolence may urge them to do handsomely by you.

The talkers in the street are to be tolerated on different conditions, and at different prices; if they are tradesmen their conversation will soon end, and may be well paid for by a half-penny; if an inferior clings to the skirt of a superior, he will give two-pence rather than be pulled off; and when you are happy enough to meet a lover and his mistress, never part with them under six-pence; for you may be sure they will never part with one another.

So much regards communities of men; but when you hunt single, the great game of all is to be played. However much you ramble in the day, be sure to have some one street near

your home, where your chief residence is, and all your idle time is spent. Take care this idle time is principally at twelve in the morning, and at six in the evening; at the first of these hours people are going out, at the other they are looking out at their windows after dinner; and this is a time when every body is in a good humour. Here learn the history of every family, and whatever has been the latest calamity of that, provide a brother or a sister that may pretend the same. If the masters of one house have lost a son, let your eldest brother attack his compassion on that tender side, and tell him that he has lost the sweetest, hopefulest, and dutyfulest child that was his only comfort! what should the answer be, but, Ay, poor fellow, I know how to pity thee in that, and a shilling will be in as much haste to flow out of his pocket as the first tear from his eye.

Has another just recovered peace by losing his wife, let another ragged friend entreat of him a farthing to help to buy a glass of good liquor to revive his spirits that he may not die just as he has entered upon a new life by the death of a wife, that had plagued the very skin off from his bones; the widower must have very little fellow feeling in his joy if he does not reply, Poor devil I give thee joy, here's six-pence for thee.

Is the master of a third house sick, way-lay his wife from morning to night, if he be good for any thing, and tell her you will pray morning, noon, and night for his recovery; or if he be as most husbands now are, tell her you heard the doctor say as he came out he could not hold it long. The devil must be in that woman who would not give six-pence a day toward the either keeping her husband, or the getting rid of him. If he dies, grief is the reigning passion for the first fortnight, let him have been what he would: grief leads naturally to compassion, so let your sister thrust a pillow under her coats and tell her she is a poor disconsolate widow left with several small children, and that she lost the best husband in the world; and you may share considerable gains.

Always attend the levees of the great; every dependant's passion here is painted strongly in his face as he comes out at the door; if he has succeeded, you will read it in his eyes, bless the good lord within, tell him

always

always keeps his word, and knows how to reward the deserving: this brings a large reward: and as ill humour is often at least as strong as good, tell the disappointed brother-beggar, whose frowning forehead speaks his resentment, God bless him and grant he may never want favours of such a purse-proud rogue as lives there; add with a sigh, people who deserve good things never have them; and such a one, if he has any money left after paying the porter's fee there, gives you handsomely.

Whatever people seem to want, give it them largely in your address to them, call the beau sweet gentleman, bless even his coat or his perriwig, and tell him they are happy ladies where he is going. If you meet with a school-boy captain, such as our streets are full of, call him noble general; and if the raiser can be any way got to strip himself of a farthing, it will be by the name of *charitable sir*.

Some people show you in their looks the whole thoughts of their heart, and give you a fine notice how to succeed with them; if you meet a sorrowful countenance with a red coat, be sure the wearer is a disbanded officer, let a female always attack him, and tell him she is the widow of a poor marine, who had served twelve years, and then broke his heart because he was turned out without a penny: if you see a plain looking man hang down his head as he comes out of some nobleman's gate, call him, Good, worthy sir, I beg your pardon, but I am a poor ruined tradesman that was once in good business, and the great people would not pay me! And if you see a pretty woman with a dejected look, send your first offer that is at hand to complain to her of a bad husband that gets drunk and

beats her, that runs to whores and has spent all her substance; there are but two things that can make a handsome woman melancholy, the having a bad husband, or the having no husband at all; if the first of these is the case, one of the former crimes will touch her to the quick, and loosen the strings of her purse; if the other, let a second distressed object, tell her she was to have been married well, but that her lover died a week before: one way or other the tender heart of the female will be melted, and the reward will be handsome. If you meet a homely but dressed-up lady, pray for her lovely face, and beg a penny; and if you see a mark of delicacy by the drawing up the nose, send somebody to show her a fore leg, and scalded head, or a rupture. If you are happy enough to fall in with a tender husband leading his big bellied wife to church, send some companion that has but one arm, or has two thumbs, or tell her of some monstrous child you have brought forth, and the good man will pay you to be gone; if he give slightly it is but following, getting before the lady, and talking louder, and you may depend upon his searching his pockets to better purpose a second time. Commend to every one that which he wants most, talk of courage to the officer, a bishoprick to the priest, and to the whores religion. Many more things there are I have to speak of, but my feeble tongue will not hold out to speak them, profit by these, they will be found sufficient, and if they prove to you, my brethren, what they have been these eighteen years to me, I shall not repine at my own change of life, but bless the good bishop whose rigid severity scared me out of my gown, and taught me a more profitable trade than preaching.

M.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

Original Plan for the Reformation of the MANNERS, and the Improvement of the REVENUES of the Kingdom.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

DUTCH commentators and antiquarians are not agreed whether the game of back-gammon was in vogue in the Augustan age; *LOND. MAG. Dec. 1779.*

but Horace probably alludes to it when he says, "that the writer has made every point who both instructs and delights." This is a compliment to such

4 A

merit

merit as I shall not pretend to, but humbly presume that I shall have gained two principal points in our political tables, if I can at one lucky *throw* reform the manners, and raise the revenue of the nation.

This, sir, I propose by a method perhaps as feasible as any hitherto attempted by Lowndes, Walpole, Grenville, or our present premier. I propose to tax the Epicurean system, too fatally prevalent in this age of pleasure, luxury, and dissipation. I shall not attempt to ascertain the nett produce of this tax, lest I incur the disgrace of common projectors and financiers, and want a supplemental *vote of credit* to make up deficiencies.

My plan may probably alarm Dr. Priestley, as an oblique attack on his Theory of Souls, founded on the principles of Epicurus; but I am not so rash as to meddle with heresies, either in philosophy or religion, which, like camomile, would spread more vigorously under the pressure of a heavy tax; and materialists, as well as quakers and methodists, may *court* persecution. My plan, sir, is entirely confined to the oeconomy of civil life, and grounded on this theory, "that if the use or consumption of taxable articles should decrease, we shall have a hardier race of men, not enervated by ease or luxury, to defend us from invasion," and consequently have no need of mercenaries: but poor Richard, or any pupil of Heathcote, will tell you, "that a penny saved, is a penny gained."

The curious reader may consult Stanley or Laertius for the peculiar tenets of the celebrated philosopher above-mentioned, who did not place his happiness so much in the high *gout* of pleasure, as in downy ease and indolence; in a calm, placid, unruffled, Halcyon tenor of life—gliding as smoothly as the Thames at Windsor, when he checks his course to view the sweet pledges of royal love, and national happiness dancing cotillions on the lofty terrace—his passions were indeed balanced with as nice an equilibrium as the political scales of Europe: he might possibly have a taste for turtle and venison, and occasionally tuck up his napkin; but, as he abhorred noise and riot, he never frequented company or city feasts, where the guests some-

times get drunk, quarrel, and call *fools*, or pledge one another with a tweak of the nose, or *slap on the face*. He loved to indulge in an easy chair, or be carried in a palanquin (a present from the Great Mogul) to be serenaded with soft, soothing strains of musick, and was particularly fond of the Lullaby of Corelli; the Seres wove his summer vestments; and the finest furs for his muffs, and other winter uses, were purchased of the Phœnician Company trading to Hudson's Bay. In short, every thing around him breathed perfect ease and elegance, and the whole oeconomy of his house and table was conducted in the refined taste of Madam Cornelys.

The reader need not be told that such a plan of life tends to enervate and render men unserviceable to the state, incapable of supporting the fatigues of war, or labour; whatever the regimen of the Epicurean sect, or rather herd, in general was, whether they fattened on ease, or were crammed like capons, Horace informs us that they were as fat as hogs. He confesses himself that he was a coward—had a large, prominent abdomen and his brains, as well as his body had probably contracted a little of the fat of his sect, otherwise he might have complimented Augustus with an epigram on his victories at Actium and Philippi; but, consulting only his own ease, he amused himself with writing light glees and sonnets (under the fashionable title of odes) and some familiar epistles to the members of the Kit-Cat Club at Rome, of which Mæcenas was chairman; they were not of the Joiners Company, as a priest of Bacchus, prebendary of Talernum, was then warden and chairman at the tavern committees, of that respectable society. This looty bard, from the tenets of his sect, till alarmed by a terrible crack of thunder, was much inclined to Atheism; but this is of small consequence, as men are now found to have no souls (or such only as with respect to materials and mechanism are similar to those of brutes) and it will answer every purpose and wish of our ministry, if they have hearts and money. The former I hope to enlarge, and to extract a proper quota of the latter by my plan, founded on the Epicurean system, taken

1779
the last
dern
every
dilige
the p
presu
that w
their b
open t
countr
Editor
but I
to the
to be
time in
of my
As
the in
bottom
them w
of coac
taxed t
ably ov
nature;
prepos
bear a l
rich, or
that rea
quality
use of h
ciple of
but I w
ing, in
that pl
stubbor
mullish
than fu
upon str
hear the
ter camp
Sedan
influen
been hit
vehicles
dolence,
ought to
martyr
pay row
for tax
a paltry
backs, ov
bles, ke
turf, or
empt;
entirely
calated
most ign
In all the
statues (Bucephalus)

the largest sense, according to the modern complex idea of it, including every article of luxurious ease and indulgence of the body or palate; and the principle I proceed upon will, I presume, be deemed equitable, *viz.* that whilst our brave men are shedding their blood, our indolent drones should open their purses in defence of their country. You will probably, Mr. Editor, think my preamble too prolix; but I will endeavour (though contrary to the mode of our acts of parliament) to be more concise, and at the same time intelligible in the legislative part of my plan.

As Epicurus is known to have been the inventor of armed and stuffed-bottom chairs, I begin my plan with them with *cushions*, not excepting those of coaches; for though our senate have taxed the wheels, they most unaccountably overlooked their superfluous furniture; articles of mere luxury, and preposterous indulgence. Sophas will bear a heavy tax, as used only by the rich, or voluptuous, and taxable for that reason, as well as their enervating quality. Down and feather, for the use of beds, &c. on the leading principle of my plan, are taxable articles; but I would exempt Manchester ticking, in favour of the loyal subjects in that place and vicinage. Should any stubborn, refractory croakers, from a mulish principle of opposition, rather than submit to this tax, choose to lie upon straw, they will be more able to bear the tent accommodations of a winter campaign.

Sedan chairs (probably by the selfish influence of macaroni members) have been hitherto connived at. Those lazy vehicles of effeminate foppery and indolence, or expressive female vanity, ought to be considered; each as the property of a two-wheeled chaise, and pay *ros.* a pole. As the much wished-for tax on horses is at last dwindled to a paltry, partial penny rate on poor hacks, whilst our grand studs and stables, kept merely for the gambling turf, or idle parade and pleasure, are exempt, I propose, as a substitute, a tax on saddles. SADDLES, *fir*, are entirely superfluous, like cushions, calculated merely for ease—the ease of the most ignoble part of the human body. In all the copies of antique equestrian statues (that of Alexander breaking Bucephalus not excepted) I could ne-

ver observe the least trace of a stirrup or saddle. And if any, to evade this tax, should choose to ride in the ancient style, they will be the better horsemen, and, when summoned to defend their country, keep a firmer seat in a demipeak.

I must not omit male muffs, which may be rated according to their dimensions; but five guineas should be the lowest composition for the indulgence in this effeminate piece of foppery. Many other articles come under the same predicament; but I proceed to the grand class of taxables, according to the modern idea of Epicurism, and in compliment to the first citizens of the world, I shall give the preference of order to your Lord Mayors and Company feasts, where the cooks and butlers shall be obliged to take an oath of office, and give a weekly account to the Board of Green-Cloth of all taxable dishes, wines, &c. consumed on those festive occasions. The wines to pay so much *per pipe*, or *ton*, according to their respective qualities, and the quantities used at each feast; the dishes according to their rank in the *City bill of fare*, *viz.* Turtle *rs.* a pound, turbot and salmon *6d.* venison *ros.* a haunch, and pastry *ss.* carp *ss.* tench *ss.* 6d. a brace *ss.* 10d.

As a tax on fish is point blank anti-popery, this may possibly be submitted to in Scotland; but presume the consumption of any dainties of their own produce will add little to my fund. The rate on pheasants, partridges, grouse, &c. I leave to the committee of game laws;—woodcocks, ortelans—all dishes in general in the French, or Claremont style of cookery—*custards*, *deserts*, &c. (with which poor projectors are very little acquainted) I submit to the wisdom and discretion of parliament; but must recommend it to them to extend the same mode of taxation to all rich country corporations, as Bedford, Bolton, &c. where the capital burghesses have only the disagreeable alternative of overloading their stomachs, or their consciences, by sinking the surplus of their large revenues—not appropriated or applied to publick uses—either in their bellies, or private purses; but I would excuse all clergy, college and school feasts, as the including these would in effect be a tax on religion and learning.

The

The wines, &c. consumed at Ranelagh, Vauxhall, &c. I omit, as I would recommend a heavy tax on every exhibition at such places of pleasure and dissipation, especially on those at the Pantheon and Haymarket, as a species of compound Epicurean luxury, where not only the *precious square*, as a celebrated critick stiled four of the senses, but also the naughty fifth is commonly indulged.

I may possibly recollect, and send you a list of many other taxations of this class at a future opportunity. You have at present, Mr. Editor, a rough sketch of my plan, which I hope the Middlesex patriots will recommend in their application to parliament. Under their patronage, I flatter myself it may be favoured with the attention of our legislature, to whose wisdom, with all due deference, I humbly submit it; and am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

A PROJECTOR.

P. S. My zeal for the honour, as well as interest of my country, prompts

me to propose a tax or penalties on certain enormities in fashions, either ridiculous in their taste, or prejudicial to the publick, and which reflect highly on our national character. Whatever is masculine in the ladies, or effeminate in the men, comes under this predicament. But I shall at present produce only one instance of the *absurd* in the late transition from the groom or fool's cap to the enormous kevenhuller. To remedy this nuisance, let a penalty be laid on every brim under two or above ten inches. The intermediate dimensions will give ample scope to the caprice of the most luxuriant or eccentric fancy — It may be objected to this plan, that the reducing us to consistency and uniformity of character would spoil our exhibitions on the stage, by depriving the English poet of that variety of comick materials, which give him a signal advantage; but pleasure is not an object at this gloomy and alarming crisis, and amusement must not be put in competition with publick good.

EXTRACTS from the Correspondence of the COUNTESS DU BARRY, Mistress to the late KING OF FRANCE.

(See our Review of New Publications, this Month.)

IT is necessary to inform the reader, that this artful girl was the daughter of Gomart de Vaubernier, an exciseman at Vaucouleurs, who died before she began her race of infamy on the road of preferment. Though her early prostitution will deter the candid part of mankind from drawing any direct line of comparison between her conduct and that of the virtuous part of her countrywomen, yet there is one trait in her character, which we apprehend presents a true picture of the sentiments of the French women in general on the subject of the tender passion; so very different from the heroic, or rather romantick turn of many young English girls, that we imagine it may prove not only entertaining, but in some degree useful to point out the difference.

How many instances we have in Britain of the miserable situation of imprudent lovers, who with little or no prospect unite themselves for life, by the indissoluble ties of wedlock, and

not only overwhelm themselves, but entail poverty and wretchedness on a numerous progeny. Or if their cruel stars prevent these imprudent alliances, suicide, in defiance of virtuous fortitude, and the dictates of religion relieves them, from the horrid despair into which *novel-reading*, and their own warm imaginations have plunged them.

In France, the natural vivacity of the sex enables them to throw off the load of young, unguarded love; the virtuous young ladies, are more easily persuaded to give up all thoughts of matrimonial engagements, not founded in prudence; the passion of love is either turned into a new channel, or gradually subsides; perhaps not without a little assistance from the austerities of a religion calculated, when is not perverted, to protect and enforce female chastity. As to their women of loose characters, it will be seen from the letters we shall extract, that they make dupes of men of all rank

and as England is not without it's old fools, who suffer themselves to be plundered by *Italian, French, and English* young, artful, interested mistresses, it is possible the exposure of the conduct of one of the most successful harlots of the age, will open the eyes of the deluded dotards, and induce them to give up keeping of mistresses, a folly which has got to such a height in London, that it is become a publick nuisance, and disgrace to society. Nor are we without instances of our hair-dressers, who live luxuriously upon the plunder obtained by their mistresses from rich, old and young fools of quality. Du Barry's original name being Manon Vaubernier, when she was put to a milliner in Paris, according to the custom of the French, she took another name, *viz. Lançon*, to conceal her obscure birth, from the young ladies in the shop. In this situation, she, from motives of interest, rather than inclination, made advances to Mr. Duval who lodged in the house of her mistress, and the following letters will not only demonstrate the artfulness of this girl, but the truth of our remarks on the conduct of kept mistresses.

LETTER X.

To M. DUVAL.

16th April, 1761.

YOU inform me that you have left me for a lady of distinction, some great lady without doubt, with whom you are going to live. I am of opinion you gratified your own vanity in telling me this news. I know not if your heart is concerned, but I doubt it. I know that love makes no distinction of ranks; and that he divides women only into two classes, the handsome and the ugly. I know too that a young girl of sixteen is always preferable to a great fat creature of forty years of age, though she had the blood of the Bourbons in her veins. Think of this; I give you twenty-four hours to consider of it. Believe me you will never have the same offer made you twice. I would not have you think I am at a loss. I have a lover far beyond you in point of figure; he is besides younger than you are; of a bet-

ter complexion;—in short; he is as handsome as an angel. Methinks I hear you cry, Fye for shame, when I tell you he is my hair-dresser. But do not you know, that great ladies of quality often prefer their footmen to their husbands? and, surely, you will not pretend to dispute their taste. Ask your's, if she considered rank or condition, when she took you? Mine has offered me marriage; but I shall not accept his offer, for I might be tempted to break my marriage-vows. If I do not choose to marry him, he agrees to furnish me a lodging, and to spend all his earnings with me. We shall see how it answers; so long as we continue to like one another, every thing will go well. Adieu; think of what I say to you. I certainly do love you at this present writing; but it will be soon over, and you will wish to have me when you are tired of your lady of quality: but all in vain; the hair-dresser will have rivalled you; you will be vexed, and I shall laugh at you.

LANÇON.

LETTER XI.

To LAMET*, residing in London.

Paris, 30th Aug. 1761.

WE are now, my unhappy friend, very far separated from each other, and both of us in a wretched situation! That you ruined yourself by living with me I know very well; and you know too that whilst we lived comfortably together, I refused to be kept by M. Monoye, who agreed to discard his fat mistress, Madame Laurens. I loved you, and I fancied we should do well; but it signifies nothing to fret and grieve; we must have a good heart. Do you endeavour to pick up some money in London, and I will strive to ruin some old fool or other, who shall take me into keeping; and the first of us who grows rich shall help the other. What say you to this? I must inform you that I live with my mother again, who has scarcely enough for herself; so to help out we go every evening to the Palais Royal, or the Thuilleries. Sometimes we get our seventeen or eighteen livres betwixt us; and sometimes less; however we make a shift

* This Lamet is the hair-dresser of whom mention is made in the last letter. It seems he lived with Madame Du Barry about four months.

a shift to live. Still I am in hopes we shall not be forced to do this long, but shall make some good acquaintance to bring us out of this way. Adieu, my dear Lamet, love me, and let me hear from you. I am your's whilst I live.

LANÇON.

LETTER XV.

To LAMET, at London.

Cour-neuve, 12th Aug. 1764.

YOU are now settled, my dear Lamet, in the service of a lord, at a salary of fifty pounds sterling a year. I give you joy upon it; endeavour to keep your place till fortune shall prove more favourable to me. I am at present in the family of Madame La Garde, the farmer-general's widow, as her ladyship's companion. You see I begin to creep up into high life. She has two sons; the one a groomsman; the other a financier. They both pay their addresses to me: I know not which is the most generous, but I give them both hopes, and I strive to engage one of them to take me into keeping. I pretend to great modesty in order to egg them on. Adieu, my dear friend; I shall inform you of every thing particular that relates to myself. Let me hear from you often, and believe me to be whilst I live, your loving friend.

LANÇON DE VAUBERNIER.

LETTER XX.

To LAMET, in London.

Compeigne, Sept. 3d, 1768.

I HAVE just received your letter, my dear Lamet. It was next to a miracle that it found me after the alteration in my fortune. Luckily they sent it from Madame La Garde's to my mother, who conveyed it safely to me. You wish me to go to you at London, where you doubt not of my making my fortune. But all I could ever hope to get by your English lords, would not equal what I at present enjoy, and which at one time I could never presume to expect. You little thought when we lived together, that you possessed a woman, who should one day have a title, and become the mistress of his most Christian Majesty. I think I see you now rubbing your eyes, as

doubting whether you are perfectly awake whilst you read this part. It is even so, my poor Lamet; I have married (for form-sake only) a great fat fellow, a Count Du Barry, and I am at this present moment at Compeigne, where I exercise, with all its powers, the office of the favourite sultana. I have no need to enjoin you secrecy; you must be sensible of what consequence it is to yourself, as well as to me, not to blab. In order to secure your silence, and at the same time to make you some amends for the thousand crowns I have cost you, I send you inclosed a bill for a thousand pounds sterling. It is payable to the bearer, so that when you receive the money you will have no occasion to give your name. Pray write to me no more, till I shall point out in what way you are to send your letters. I expect you will use discretion, and you may rely on my friendship, of which I wish to give you proofs.

The Countess DU BARRY.

Reasons will be assigned in our Review for not extracting any of the letters on political subjects, and for giving the preference to those which are really amusing. The following letter from Dauberval, a dancer, to Madame du Barry, who had taken some pains to induce him to marry Mademoiselle Dubois, a comick actress, is a witty, sensible lecture against those shameful connexions. Need the reader be informed that there have been found English clergymen base enough to have taken to wife, women who were the cast off mistresses of noblemen their patrons. Against such propositions in future, whether made to laymen or churchmen, let the French dancer's letter be an antidote.

LETTER CIII.

From DAUBERVAL, a Dancer at the Opera.

MADAM,

I AM not so great an adept in love-matters as Mademoiselle Dubois may be; for if it consists in taking a lover to bed with her, it is certain she is better acquainted with them than I am. As I was not always able to supply her with love, and as it was absolute-

ly necessary she should be supplied with it, she gave up my place to others, and we relieved each other in our turn, four, five, and sometimes more of us. The consequence was that she produced a little boy. She was kind enough to call me his father, and I was the more grateful for the favour, as I knew she might have chosen him one out of the court, the law, the church, or the finances. However, I accepted the honour, and I consented to take care of the child; but the mother, looking upon it as a play thing expressly made by the hand of Providence for her amusement, kept it herself. I then told her that I should disclaim all title to it. Now that she is tired of it, she would lay it at my door. But since she has kept it so long, she must even keep it longer, and to do so is acting consistently with her maternal tenderness, and her regard for religion. I know the weakness of her head, and I should be afraid of being infected with the same disorder. She fears the devil; and so do I; this it is that hinders me from marrying her; for as the evil spirit is sometimes incarnate, and enters into father, mother, sister, lover, what would become of me when her husband!

You permitted me to express my sentiments freely upon this point, madam, and I have done so. I wish my sincerity may divert you for a moment. I imagine this was your whole design in the negociation, which can be of very little consequence amongst the weighty matters that call for your attention. It, however, discovers in a striking manner that amiableness of disposition which appears in all you do. It is certainly a great misfortune for Mademoiselle Dubois that she is no longer able to afford you any amusement; but I have no occasion to marry her to prove to you how much I am at your devotion. I would have the merit of it all my own.

As to Mademoiselle Raucoux, whom you had the goodness to offer to my

choice, in case I refused Mademoiselle Dubois, she is at present but newly come to market, and as her price is not yet fixed, I do not wish to be the first to cheapen her. When her value is better known, it will be soon seen who will be the purchaser. I am, with profound respect, &c.

DAUBERVAL.

The letter from Voltaire to the Countess, and her answer, characterise the lively turn and high spirit of the lady, and the mean adulation of the poet; after reading them, who would give credit to Voltaire as an historian.

LETTER CXXIII.

From M. DE VOLTAIRE.

MADAM,

MONSIEUR de la Borde informed me that you had ordered him to kiss me on both cheeks as from yourself.

*Quoi! deux baisers sur la fin de ma vie!
Quel passeport vous daignez m'envoyer.
Deux, c'en est trop! Adorable Egerie;
Je serois mort de plaisir au premier.*

Two kisses at the end of life!

Such was divine Egeria's * will;
What passport from this vale of strife!

One were alone too much to kill.

He showed me your picture: pray, madam, be not angry; I took the liberty of paying it back the two kisses.

*Vous ne pouvez empêcher cet hommage,
Faible tribut de quiconque a des yeux.
C'est aux mortels d'adorer votre image,
L'original étoit fait pour les dieux.*

This tribute, tho' poor, 'tis not yours to prevent

From all who that portrait shall view;

For mortals to worship the copy was lent,

But gods the original claim as their due.

I have heard some part of M. de la Borde's Pandora. It seems to me worthy of your protection†. The favours you confer on genius are the only means to increase the splendour of your name.

Accept,

* The nymph Egeria inspired Numa, the great Roman law-giver. By a touch of flattery M. de Voltaire would insinuate that Madame Du Barry had likewise inspired the king in the operations he had just then made in legislation.

† M. de la Borde, the king's valet de chambre, mentioned in this letter, had composed musick for M. de Voltaire's opera of Pandora; the poet, always eager to have his pieces produced on the stage, advises Madame du Barry to have it performed under her patronage.

Accept, madam, the unfeigned respects of a poor solitary old man, whose heart feels no sentiments more than those of gratitude.

LETTER CXXIV.

The Answer.

NOTHING, sir, can be more polite, and agreeable than the letter which I have just received under your hand. I judged that the commission I gave M. de la Borde would have procured me the flattering acknowledgement you have sent me. I would have it put as a supplement to the Apotheosis of King Petau*. These two pieces joined together will justify you in the eyes of the publick, and of posterity from the charge generally made against you, *that you are partial, and apt to contradict yourself.* I am, &c.

The Countess DU BARRY.

The insolence of vice triumphant, which knows no bounds, is strongly marked in her answer to the Archbishop of Paris, and with that correspondence we shall close our extracts from this entertaining publication.

LETTER CXXXIV.

From M. DE BEAUMONT, Archbishop of Paris.

MADAM, 15th Jan. 1774.

IT is the duty of my function to instruct those who are committed to my charge, and to employ every means, which charity directed by prudence may suggest to guide them into the paths of truth, when they have been led astray. You cannot suppose, madam, I am the only one unacquainted with a scandal which unfortunately is but too notoriously publick. If the errors of a private person afflict me, how great must my concern be, when I think of those into which you lead a prince in other respects to be admired for his very eminent qualities! Your triumph is undoubtedly in the eyes of the world very flattering; and I will allow there are few endowed with

virtue sufficient to withstand it, or possessed of so much resolution as to be enabled of their own accord to renounce it. May I hope, madam, that so sublime an effort is not superior to your strength? If your regard for the king was sincere, would you not give him the most striking proof of it by conducting him in the way of salvation, and encouraging him to continue in it by your own example? Could you look upon a voluntary retirement as an humiliating exile, when such retirement would be the means of reconciling you with heaven, and of making you partaker of the purest pleasures which can be tasted here below—peace within yourself, and esteem with all good people? For to these you would have the justest title, since you would be the means of restoring to the state its king, and to religion, a Christian and protector. As dissipated as may be the giddy circle within which you move, I cannot believe, madam, that every spark of religion is extinguished within your breast: condescend but to hearken for a moment to the monitor within you, and I have no doubt but the prayers I make will be of avail, which are, that I may propose as a pattern to his people that king, who cannot doubt of my respect, and attachment to his person. I am, &c.

CH. DE BEAUMONT.

LETTER CXXXV.

The Answer.

SIR,

I SEE with pleasure your attachment to the king, but notwithstanding all you say, I believe my own as real. It is true I show it in a different manner, perhaps, a more persuasive one. I could never have supposed you would have applied to me to work the change you so much desire. Your zeal would without doubt merit great praise were there nothing worldly in it; but I am far from thinking you disinterested because I am well informed of your project of marrying the king with an archduchess, and I know if this al-

lian

* At the first rise of Madame Du Barry, Voltaire wrote a piece in verse under this title, in which he made mention of the monarch and his favourite in the most satirical and indecent terms. The bard must needs be very much mortified, as that, to receive such a tart reply to a letter dictated by the most servile flattery.

liance succeeds through your means, you are sure to reap great advantages from it. If I have not courage sufficient to forward your pious designs, I must own, sir, your letter has made a very strong impression on me, notwithstanding what some persons have said to whom I have shown it. To restore my conscience drooping with alarms, and to persuade me I was not so criminal as I feared I was, they would have had me believe that the most serious of my crimes would have been but venial sins, if I had the advantage which you, sir, have experienced, to be directed by one of those sublime theologists who could teach you to sin in

so charming a manner with Madame de Moiran, that your apostolical soul was no wise defiled by the pollutions of the body. In a word, sir, though I could not comprehend all they said, I understood enough to discover that there was an entrance into the way of salvation, much easier come at, and better suited to my weakness than that you pointed out to me. If it is really so, you will oblige me much to make me acquainted with it, and you shall then see how earnestly I will set about the work of reformation. I am, with respect, &c.

The Countess Du BARRY.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and bolden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779. Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, November 25.

THE King's speech having been read in the usual form, Lord Lewisbam, eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, moved an address of thanks, which contained little more than a recital of the speech, and an assurance of liberal support in carrying on the war. The motion was seconded by Lord Parker.

Lord John Cavendish, after expatiating on the ministerial neglect of public affairs during the summer recess of parliament, and the miserable situation to which administration had reduced the kingdom, expressed his surprise at the motion. He agreed with the speech, that Providence had been our friend, he called it the saviour of Britain, and to Providence he wished to return thanks, but by no means to the king's ministers who had not deserved any: his lordship therefore moved the following amendment, by way of addition to the address:

"To beseech his majesty to reflect upon the extent of territory, the power, the opulence, the reputation abroad, and the concord at home, which distinguished the opening of his majesty's reign, and marked it as the most splendid and happy period in the history of this nation; and on the endangered, impoverished, enfeebled, distracted, and

even dismembered state of the whole, after all the grants of successive parliaments, liberal to profusion; and trusting to the very utmost extent of rational confidence, that his majesty will naturally expect to receive the honest opinion of a faithful and affectionate parliament, who would not betray his majesty, and those whom they represent; they distinctly state to his majesty, that if any thing can prevent the consummation of public ruin, it can only be new councils and new counsellors, without further loss of time, and a real change from a sincere conviction of past errors, and not a mere palliation which must prove fruitless."

Mr. James Grenville seconded the amendment: he went very extensively into the conduct of administration, and gave his opinion freely, that without a change of men and measures this country must be ruined.

Mr. William Adam, member for Gatton, spoke next, against the amendment, in the following remarkable manner, which has been the more noticed on account of the duel that succeeded between this gentleman and Mr. Fox. Having informed the House that he was an adherent of no party, and had neither seen the speech, the address, nor the amendment, till they were read

read in the House; he begged the gentlemen to attend to the reasons that had urged him to take up an opinion different to what he had maintained in the beginning of the last session. In the beginning of the last session, from various reasons he had been led to believe that the failure of our operations in America, had arisen from the flexible, indecisive and incompetent measures of the ministers. He had firmly persuaded himself that ministers were alone to blame for the want of success, and that the officers entrusted with the command, had, in every instance, acted to the best of the powers with which they were entrusted. Impressed by this opinion, he had given his sentiments and his vote against ministers in several instances. In the course of the session, however, he had been called to a part of the country, on a much more agreeable business than attending the House, and while he was absent, he had learned from some enquiries parliament had instituted, that his former opinion had been taken up rather lightly, and that part at least of the blame rested with the officers in the execution of their duty.

Having thus corrected this opinion, he confessed he saw no reason for the thorough change intended to be brought about by the motion of amendment. There were, indeed, some changes required, and some men to be removed, to give energy and firmness to the councils of state; but, on the whole, the present administration had more wisdom, vigour, and popularity, than those men who were candidates for their places. If the country was not safe in the hands of the men who now held the reins, it would be more suddenly destroyed by the other party. A despicable and humiliating peace would be the consequence of this appointment. We saw a novelty in this country at the present moment—an administration indolent and unsuccessful, and an opposition unpopular.

Though the administration, he said, could not altogether be supported, there were yet some men in it of ability and virtue, and who had more of the confidence of the people than any of those who opposed them. (He was called then by the voice of the House to name them.) One noble lord, he

said (the Lord Chancellor) whose oratory and whose parts, were well known to the gentlemen of that House, possessed a very great share of his majesty's confidence, and of the nation's esteem. Another noble lord (Lord Stormont) was lately advanced to a responsible and high station, whose merits in a late embassy had recommended him to the favour of the people, and they expected much from his attention, popularity, and zeal. From these, if not from all the administration great matters might be looked for. But these, he owned, were not sufficient to the great task of our deliverance, without the aid and assistance of every part of the administration. The noble lord on the Treasury Bench, must necessarily exert himself—he must throw off all his *constitutional sluggishness and inactivity*, and rouse himself for the national salvation. With all our knowledge, he continued, of the inattention and inability of ministers in the gross, we had better *make one more struggle with them*, in the difficulties and distresses under which we laboured, than trust to the men who wished to succeed them. True, the present moment was imminent, and danger surrounded us on every side; but gentlemen would remember the year 1691, and acknowledge, that that year, at least, was charged with more tremendous dangers than the present. Twice beaten by the French at sea, and an enemy against the crown in the body of the dominions, the nation was certainly more severely pressed at that time than now, and he doubted not but unanimity and exertion would yet rescue us.

Mr. T. Townshend answered the honourable gentleman. He begged leave for his own part, to say that he was a candidate for no employ. He knew not what authority the gentleman had to assert that any set of men were candidates for employment; but he was confident that he had still less title and authority to say that any set of men in this country, any that he could meet in the streets, or see, either out of or within that House, were less eligible and less capable for the reins of government, than those who now held them. While the honourable gentleman, in the beginning of the last session, attended his duty in parliament

he collected, from his attention to the proceedings, that ministers had been indecisive and inconsistent in their measures. They had shown themselves incompetent to the conduct of the war in which they had involved us, and they had been the cause of all our failures. But when the honourable gentleman was called to Scotland, on a business *more agreeable to him than attending his duty in parliament*, he then, when he could not, from his absence, be himself a judge of the proceedings, collected such opinions; and, because he fancied that ministers were right in one instance, he was determined to regulate his judgement throughout, and believe that they could not be wrong in any. For his own part, he was persuaded, from the appearance which he had met with in every quarter, that ministers were held in contempt and execration.

On a review of the conduct of the late campaign, he not only agreed with the general voice and opinion, but believed, from his soul, that not *weakness* and *distraction* alone had contributed to our disasters and disgrace; but that there had been TREACHERY also. From his conscience he believed it, and he could resolve the measures into no other adequate name. He saw a fleet of the House of Bourbon riding triumphantly in the channel, menacing our coasts, and having it absolutely in their power to destroy the second harbour and dock-yard in this country, and to invade any part of the coast. He saw a fleet so inadequate to this enemy, that its safety actually depended on its flight. It left the channel when the enemy approached, and being pursued to sea, it fled from place to place, and at last, in a favourable gale, slipped past the enemy, and took shelter at Spithead. He made no charge against the commander in chief for this operation: even desperate positions would have justified no other; but would that man, who had boasted of the strength of the navy, "and who was fitted for no more than to meet the combined enemy in a decisive engagement," answer, for sending to sea so inadequate and inferior a fleet? The evacuation of Plymouth gave another proof of their *more* than impotence. Without a garrison, and without stores, the place was left totally defenceless. When the enemy attacked it, it must

have fallen in a few hours time. There were some gentlemen then in the House who being present at the time of the enemy's appearance, would be able to give a very particular account of the state of its equipment. The detachment sent under Admiral Arbuthnot to New-York, had not arrived at the place of destination till the 26th of August, by which means all active operations had been prevented, and the campaign consisted of no more than expeditions of horror, when defenceless villages were reduced to ashes, and the British name was covered with ignominy by every instance of success. The honourable gentleman went fully into every instance of their blunders or designs, and, in a particular manner, adverted to the stratagem which they had invented to screen themselves from justice and punishment.

Lord George Gordon made some very curious remarks on the speeches of the Irish members of the House of Commons, on the first day of their session, and he carried his warmth, freedom, and resentment, against his majesty's ministers to still greater lengths. He declared, that their administration was infamous, and that they had not only dismembered America from the crown, but had also alienated England, Scotland, and Ireland. He insisted upon knowing what was to be done with Ireland. If they were to be permitted to trade to America and the East Indies, he would write to Glasgow to set up an East-India Company, and as they had received an invitation from the Northern Colonies of America, on account of their opposition to the Papist bill, to institute a commerce with them also.

He said he had 150,000 men ready to execute vengeance on the present ministers, and bring about a reformation. They had had all their petitions denied; but they had come to resolutions, which he was now bringing up, in two volumes, to deliver one to the king, and another to the Prince of Wales. He said that some of the most respectable people in Scotland declared, that the present government were following the same conduct for which the family of Stuart had been banished, and that they firmly believed the king was a *Papist*. [The noble lord was called to order.]

Mr.

Mr. Minchin said that he was at Plymouth at the time of the alarm, and he could declare from his personal knowledge, that it might have been reduced by a couple of 74 gun ships in two hours.

Lord North excused himself for rising so early. He hoped he might be indulged again, though contrary to order. He said the moment was indeed imminent; a great confederacy was formed against Britain, and she was hitherto without an ally. An invasion had been meditated against her, and a great armament was still preparing; but, notwithstanding this tremendous appearance, she stood now much superior in situation, more free from alarm, and more capable of repelling an attack, than on the declaration of Spain's hostility. The enemy had gone to a monstrous expence, and had threatened to do every thing; but, in fact, they had done nothing. They had lost all the summer, and they had made a vain parade on our coast, had been superior to us in number, and it would not have been pardonable to have hazarded an attack: yet had we known then, some circumstances of their internal situation which we know now, he should not have felt much disquiet if we had even hazarded an engagement. Plymouth was not indeed in so good a situation as it ought; but it had two regiments more than it had the year before: and as the enemy could not design to invade it till they had beaten the fleet, it would have been, by that time, better able to have met the attack. He wished the enemy had invaded us; it would have been good for Britain. He hinted that *next year* we should be able to act with vigour and effect. We had been on the *defensive*, the enemy on the *offensive*; and, all things considered, we had come off with success. With regard to Ireland, he could only say, that he hoped the violence of wrong-headed passion, inspired by the secret enemies of both countries, would not interfere between the direct intentions of this country and the good of that. He wished to settle a plan of mutual benefit. To give Ireland the advantages, without the disadvantages of commerce, would be to ruin this country. He wished they had been more explicit in their demand. However, he had

not a doubt but the interests of both kingdoms would lead them to the happy point, where affection would meet in an embrace of equal and fair benefit to both. As to the charge, with respect to treachery, his conscience was clear; if the House should accept the motion of amendment, he would retire from office, even with triumph, sensible that the laws of his country would find protection for rectitude and innocence.

Admiral Keppel called upon ministers to say why the fleet was not dispatched to prevent the junction of the enemy? He said, the reason why D'Orvilliers, perhaps, did not land and destroy Plymouth, was the strong east wind that checked him from bearing up far enough to make good a landing. He took notice of the badness of the reinforcements; and he asked ministers, if they knew that the French would have eight additional ships, and the Spanish four, in May next.

Mr. Fox, in a speech of two hours, esteemed the most powerful and masterly that he ever delivered, adverted to every particular that had been urged in the debate, and with a torrent that over-powered every opposition, gave a most evident impression to the minds of the House. He observed, on *Mr. Adam's* most curious mode of reasoning, that he might never expect, with all his reading, genius, and ingenuity, to reach a paradox more elevated and incomprehensible than that which he had just published: because ministers had not been the authors of our disgrace in America, no future blunders, inattention, or treacheries, could ever convince him of their incapacity; he had proved them to be *once* in the *right* and therefore they could never be *wrong*. They were wrong, indeed, in his opinion, up to the last season; but their conduct in the summer had converted his judgement. They are weak, incapable, and inattentive; but they are better than the men who oppose them. They have not a particle of virtue or merit; but they are to be excused, because others are as bad. Weak, wanton, unprovoked illiberality! If any man, he said, were to apply to him, and say he could not defend him, by calling him wise, capable, and honest, because he knew him to be the reverse; but he would praise

and support him by libelling his opposers; by taking from human nature all the remnant of character that is left; and by saying, that, as all were bad, they were to be excused, *he would drive him from him, as the pest of society, the beast of nature, who wished to level humanity, to disgrace his country, and to make no distinction between vice and virtue.*

As to the men with whom he acted, though he had the highest veneration for their abilities, he yet could not believe that their mere virtues and abilities would be able to give strength to the present system, and rescue the country from the dangers in which she is involved. The weight of their names, the effect of their popularity, the greatness of their minds would not be enough to give energy and effect to the present system: the system avowed by ministers: the system for which they were abandoned by a part of their number, and were distrusted, contemned, and suspected by the people: that wretched system of patchwork defence that had rendered us so contemptible, that not a power in Europe would ally themselves with Britain. No, it was not the addition of names that would produce the deliverance, but an entire change of measures and men. That palliation which the deceased Earl of Chatham foretold had already been in some measure seen, that measure which *he* declared to be ruinous, the men with whom he acted would never agree to. Even Lord Chatham himself with all his popularity, were he now alive, could not, by the addition of his name, without the addition of full power and direction, produce the great end of national salvation. The minister had denied that his followers propagated that the king was his own minister. With what modesty could they do so, when the very streets echoed with the tale: when part of the administration even retired in displeasure and disgust! Good God! if any of the race of Stuart yet remained in this country, or any of their adherents, what opportunity have ministers given them without the exaggerations of fancy, to deliver down to posterity the name of a sovereign amiable for his virtues, with all the ignominy that he could wish to throw upon the subject.—He would say that

the House of Stuart were banished from the throne of these kingdoms for doing that which the present possessor had practised with impunity—and if he should be told, by a real friend to the present House—that *his* were not the vices of his reign—they were the progeny of his ministers—would he not exclaim, “ Might not Stuart have his bad ministers too ? ”—Might he not, in his picture of the character, take the liberty to contrast him with Henry VI. Henry VI. entered on the possession of three dominions, when they were in the most glorious state of conquest and fame—so did George III. — Henry VI. was son to the most magnanimous and warlike prince that their country ever produced.—George III. was grandson to a most powerful and heroick prince.

He carried on the contrast through a variety of parallels, and wished to God, the concluding scene might not agree. In such a system, when there was no responsibility, though he hoped that the desperate remedy would not be tried, yet the people would certainly be excused by posterity, if despair should urge them to action, and if being once roused, vengeance and retribution should precede reformation. He concluded with the palliative arrangements that had lately taken place. Age and infirmity (Lord Bathurst) had thrown off all obstacles, and came forward again to join those men, for the good of his country, from whom he had been driven by injuries. Another noble lord (Lord Stormont) had joined them, although he had declared, that they had not attended to the information he had given them respecting the intentions of the enemy, and whom consequently he knew to be incapable and unworthy. Another noble lord (Lord Hillsborough) whose conduct had been the means of creating the disturbances, which had produced our humiliation and disgrace, was also called in at the close of the work he had begun. He wished his Irish correspondence might have better effect than his American.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland and Mr. Wedderburne, Attorney-General, undertook the defence of administration, chiefly directing their arguments to Mr. Fox. They paid great compliments to him for his abilities, but seemed

seemed to think he made a wrong use of them at this time of general peril, by obstructions to the measures of government upon all occasions, to serve the purposes of a party, who rather than not gain their favourite point of turning out the present administration, would sacrifice the dearest interests of their country. Mr. Wedderburne very accurately described the nature of the British constitution, and pointed out the absolute necessity of placing a confidence in the persons whom the prince on the throne, as the head of the executive power thinks proper to place in the several great offices of state, responsible to parliament for their conduct: without this confidence, he said the wheels of government must be stopped, and general confusion ensue. He disclaimed the idea of our being in a reduced, weak situation, and maintained that our present situation is far superior to what it was at the time the Spanish ambassador delivered his rescript: this he illustrated by the increase of our fleets and armies, the general disposition of the people to defend their native country, and the respect these circumstances now procure us from foreign powers. The political nature of foreign alliances was his next object, he laid it down as a maxim, that treaties between independent states were never entered into, but when reciprocal interest was the basis of alliance, and when entered into were not duly observed when that principle ceased to operate. There are foreign powers in alliance with Great Britain, who had not yet seen it to be their interest to fulfil the treaties subsisting between the two countries, and there are others, who will certainly find it to be their interest to support us. In return for Mr. Fox's parallel, he made some shrewd observations on William III. the favourite hero of the whigs; after saying that no man revered his memory more than himself, he reminded them, that no prince was ever treated with more obloquy and contempt in the House of Commons, though he had been the saviour of this country, and the protector of the liberties of Europe.

Admiral Keppel expressed his fears that our fleet would be inferior next spring to the French and Spanish fleets.

The Secretary at War, in answer to

some hints of misconduct on the part of the commander in chief (Lord Amherst) with respect to the distribution of rank in the volunteer regiments, acknowledged that it had been *extended too far*, but he was sure with a good intention: and expressed his surprise that an officer who had been so justly beloved and respected by his country, should in one year have become unpopular, and given occasion to so much discontent, but he made no doubt that he would exculpate himself. With respect to the amendment, he could not approve it, because it conveyed a censure without cause or proper examination of facts.

Mr. Burke recapitulated all the errors of administration, and the misfortunes resulting from their incapacity, negligence and indolence; he was so ill with a cold that his speech could not be distinctly heard; however he severely reprehended the Lord Advocate of Scotland for making a merit of his attendance on the first day of the session, because he foresaw it would be a day of peril and dismay (to the ministry) and therefore, said Mr. Burke, the zealous Lord Advocate attends to prove his courage, and a supreme degree of courage it is truly, and totally disinterested no doubt, to come to this House to talk without knowledge (as he has told us) and to declaim without information: in short, it is the blind leading the blind.

Mr. Temple Luttrell threw out some just reflexions on the Board of Trade being composed of authors, and wittily observed, that the Board having now no trade to manage, might follow literary pursuits, and he ridiculed the wretched farce of ministers composing a speech to be repeated by their abused royal master, after it had been rehearsed at the Cockpit, and published.

Mr. Lister closed the debate by supporting the amendment. At past one in the morning the House divided, when the votes were against the amendment 233, for it 134. The question being then put for the original address it was agreed to and presented the next day.

•• This important debate on the first day of the session being generally the key to the political systems and opinions of administration, and their opponents throughout the whole; we have

have extended the article beyond our usual limits, and we take this opportunity to inform our readers, that in order to avoid prolixity and tautology, we shall only insert the new subjects

that present themselves in the subsequent debates, being determined not to dwell upon the worn out subject of the origin, progress, and miscarriages of the American war.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

Drury-Lane, Thursday, Dec. 2.

THIS evening a new comedy called **THE TIES**, was performed for the first time, and received with universal applause. The characters were cast in the following manner.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir William Woodley	<i>Mr. King.</i>
Mr. Woodley, his nephew	<i>Mr. Brereton.</i>
Counsellor Belford	<i>Mr. Bensley.</i>
Colonel Montfort	<i>Mr. Palmer.</i>
Bromley	<i>Mr. Aickin.</i>
Sir Harry Granger	<i>Mr. Lamash.</i>
Forward, Mr. Woodley's servant	<i>Mr. Baddeley.</i>
Walters, Sir William's servant	<i>Mr. Wrighten.</i>
Lady Mary Woodley	<i>Mrs. Abington.</i>
Louisa Woodley	<i>Mrs. Brereton.</i>
Mrs. Bromley	<i>Miss Pope.</i>

F A B L E.

Young Woodley having married a gay woman of quality, contrary to the wishes of his uncle, gives into all the fashionable dissipation of the times. Sir William disapproving of their conduct, refuses to see them; but enjoins their going to their country seat in Dorsetshire, in order to prevent that ruin which must otherwise attend them. This advice, however, is disregarded, for Woodley pursues his passion for play with one Bromley, a sharper, whom he got acquainted with at Spa, whose wife being on a visit at Lady Woodley's, lends likewise a helping hand to complete their destruction. Sir William crossed in his views for his nephew, is determined, however, if possible, to wed his niece Louisa to a man of his own choice, and for that purpose fixes upon his friend Counsellor Belford, to whom, after an equal conversation, he at length unfolds himself. Belford hesitates to comply with so flattering a proposal for some time, till he is persuaded that Sir William can immediately work the

lady to compliance: soon after which he waits upon Louisa just at the time that she was going to write to him for his advice and assistance, having that moment been informed by her uncle, that she was to be married that day week, to a person he had even refused to name.

Belford, finding in the course of this interview, Louisa's attachment to Colonel Montfort, not only generously declines her uncle's offer in his favour, but promises to forward their union as much as lies in his power. Colonel Montfort, who had previously imparted his love for Louisa to her brother, and received his warmest approbation of it, now waits upon Sir William to ask his consent, who very laconically tells him, that she is already married, or what was the same thing, had his word for it, which all the kings and emperors in the world should not revoke. Colonel Montfort strives in vain to learn the name of his rival, and therefore retires abruptly, in order to satisfy himself concerning so extraordinary a mystery. Belford now re-enters to Sir William, and, to his utter astonishment, declines the honour he intended him, and attempts an explanation of his conduct, which Sir William's choler will not allow him. The old gentleman now repents his rashness in so hastily refusing Colonel Montfort, a young man of excellent character and fortune.—Young Woodley's distresses becoming hourly more pressing, and several executions being about to be sent into his house, he at last unfolds his situation to Lady Mary, who instantly resolves on quitting every scene of publick dissipation, and retiring into the country, where they might live as happily, if not as splendidly as ever on her jointure, which yet remained. Louisa carries the tidings of this resolution to Sir William, who begins to soften at this act of their compliance; but fears that Louisa will

be unable to bear her own disappointment when she learns that the man he had chosen for her had refused her; wishing at the same time that he might be able to prevail upon her to accept of Colonel Montfort in lieu of him, which he easily effects with no small satisfaction to himself.

Bromley having a bond for six thousand pounds and upwards, won of Woodley by play, enters it up, and sends sheriffs officers into his house to arrest his person, at the time that a large card route was assembled therein; Colonel Montfort, however, in the most generous manner, liberates his friend, by becoming security for the discharge of the debt. Louisa goes a second time to her uncle, and tells him of the unhappy circumstance; Sir William being touched at the relation of it, returns with her to his nephew's house, where he dissipates all sorrow, by uniting the hands of Colonel Montfort and Louisa, and amply providing for the necessities of his nephew, whom he now restores to his favour.

Drury-Lane, Monday, Dec. 13.

THIS evening a new tragedy called **ZORAIDA**, written by Mr. Hodgson, said to be an American by birth, and now a fellow of Christ Church College, Cambridge, was performed for the first time, to rather a thin house, which is a great proof of the change of the times; for the piece has sufficient merit, and was well received; but we have now no successors to Garrick and Barry, neither are the purses of the people so full as to allow them to gratify curiosity as often as a new piece is brought upon the stage. The characters were thus represented:

Almaimon, Sovereign of Egypt	Mr. Smith.
Selim I. Sultan of Turkey	Mr. Palmer.
Osman, the confidential friend of Selim	Mr. Bensley.
Moralmin, the friend of Almaimon	Mr. Packer.
Dervise	Mr. Aickin.
Zoraida	Mrs. Yates.
Zulima	Mrs. Sharpe.

The scene is placed in Cairo, and the camp in its neighbourhood.

The story on which the tragedy is founded, is taken from the history of the Ottoman empire; but deviates from the truth of historical facts. Bajazet,

Emperor of the Turks, and father of Selim the First, was murdered by a conspiracy aimed at the whole reigning family; but the courage and fidelity of the Visir Abdallah preserved his son, whom he placed, while yet a youth, on the Ottoman throne. This Selim afterwards invaded Egypt, then ruled by princes, independent, though professing the faith of Mahomet. Almaimon, its sovereign, quitting Cairo to collect an army at the approach of Selim, leaves therein Zoraida, who is described as an orphan, brought to the Court of Egypt, while an infant, by peasants, who found her exposed at the door of their cottage, with a writing declaring her of noble birth, and recommending her to Almorad's protection, the sovereign of Egypt, and the father of Almaimon. The prince and Zoraida being educated together, are represented as increasing in affection for each other from childhood, and as mutually betrothed, when Selim, invading Egypt, laid siege to Cairo.

At this period the piece begins; Almaimon returns with his army to the relief of Cairo, is defeated, the city is taken, and Zoraida made captive to Selim, who becomes enamoured of her, and offers to make her the partner of his throne, but finding she is deaf to his suit, overwhelmed with grief, and under apprehensions for the safety of her honour, he removes her fears, by assuring her of a secure asylum in his harem, and every accommodation suitable to her apparent rank. He professes an abhorrence of the violence and insult offered to female captives by the Eastern monarchs, and wishes to win, not to force her affections. In consequence of this generous declaration, she and Zulima, her companion, are consigned to the care of Osman Aga of the Janissaries, who, being offended at the Sultan for forcing from him a beautiful captive he had taken in battle, determines to revolt to Almaimon, in order to gratify his revenge, and imagining that his passion for Zoraida will hasten his ruin by stimulating the resentment of Almaimon. That unfortunate prince, who had retired after the loss of Cairo to the cell of a Dervise, is here comforted by his faithful general Moralmin, who prevents his attempt to destroy himself in the rage of despair for

LOND. N

loss of Zoraida, by giving him hopes that a new force may be collected to risk another battle. This prospect is now brightened by the entrance of a messenger with dispatches from Osman, offering his friendship and powerful aid to Almailon, soon after Osman himself arrives, and after much caution and doubt on the part of Moraimin, he is received into full confidence, and measures are concerted for surprising the Sultan's camp in the night. In the mean time Almailon impatient to see Zoraida, hazards an interview, to which he is conducted in the disguise of a Turkish slave by Osman. Zoraida animates Almailon by her fortitude, and he quits her to head the enterprise, which fails through the loyalty of a slave to the Sultan: to this slave Osman confided a letter to Almailon advising him to defer the attack on account of an unexpected accident, and he delivers it to the Sultan, who thus becomes informed of the treason of Osman, and easily defeats the designs of Almailon. Selim in a private interview reproaches Osman, and with great magnanimity and humanity forgives him, declaring "that he takes more pleasure in the recovery of the lost allegiance of one subject, than in all his victories," this sentiment was received with loud acclamations of applause by the audience. This generosity determines Osman to repair his disloyalty by unshaken fidelity to his sovereign in future; but at the same time he resolves to save Almailon from the fury of the soldiers who in a mutinous manner first demand the life of Zoraida, for whose deliverance the conspiracy had been formed, but being informed by the Sultan, that he intends to marry her, they turn their vengeance on Almailon. The wretched prince gains assistance once more to Zoraida, in her flight, and Osman takes this opportunity to clear up his conduct, and to exonerate him at the same time, that the discovery and Selim's forgiveness, prevent his being of any further service to him than that of saving his life, Almailon with reluctance submits to return again to his former retreat; and Osman orders a slave to be strangled in the dress of Almailon, whose body is hung out to the soldiers. Zulima has a transient view of this hor-

rid spectacle, relates the story of the murder of Almailon to Zoraida, not being informed of the deception.

Zoraida, driven to despair, resolves on the part she is to act, and without imparting her design to Zulima, she orders her to tell the Sultan she consents to solemnise the marriage. The news of this change is carried to Almailon by his faithful friend Moraimin, who exclaims against the inconstancy of the sex. Almailon, deaf to all remonstrances, resolves to be a secret witness of her perfidy, to which he hardly gives credit; and the Dervise now dreading some fatal catastrophe, resolves to follow him and reveal a concealed mystery. The fifth act opens with this state of the plot. The rites are prepared, a choral hymn is sung, and Almailon, concealed, waits the event. Zoraida, on the Sultan's approach to take her hand, unfolds her design, informs him she had only deceived him to gain time, and to have witnesses of her constancy to Almailon, she then raises her arm to stab herself, but is prevented by Almailon, who owns himself to Selim and defies him, the enraged Sultan orders him to be instantly strangled, and while the mutes are preparing to do their office, the Dervise enters, suspends the execution, and relates his crime; by declaring that Zoraida is Selim's sister, whom the faithful Visir Abdallah had confided to his care in the night when Bajazet was murdered, charging him to convey the infant with the documents of her birth to the Court of Egypt: but being tempted by the rich jewels entrusted likewise to his care, he had plundered the princess, and left her at the door of a peasant, with a note hinting only that she was an orphan of noble birth; in proof of the mystery, he produces a bracelet with the picture of Zara, Selim's mother. The astonished Sultan instantly forgives him, and embracing his sister, by a natural turn of gratitude for the care taken of her by his father Almorad, gives her to Almailon, and vows a perpetual peace and friendship with his late vanquished enemy.

No adequate description can be given of the excellence of the scenes, painted by that eminent artist Mr. Louthborough.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE LXXIII.

POLITICAL, Miscellaneous, and Philosophical Pieces, arranged under the following Heads: *General Politicks. American Politicks before the Troubles. American Politicks during the Troubles. Provincial or Colony Politicks. Miscellaneous and Philosophical Pieces.* Written by Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. and F. R. S. 4to. the same size as his Philosophical Works, 10s. 6d. 8vo. 6s. boards, J. Johnson.

THE candid, unbiassed reader, who has not studied in the school of Wedderburne, will generously lay aside all prejudice against the author of these writings, with respect to the inimical publick character he now holds at the court of our natural enemy, and will only reflect on the unhappy error which prevented his remaining at ours, in a station more eligible to himself, to his constituents, and to Britain: that of agent for several of the American colonies; in that capacity it will be found, from the papers in this volume, that he used every effort consistent with his duty to his own country, to bring about a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, which in our opinion would have been effected by him, if he had been treated with the respect that was due to his age, his character, his influence, and his good intentions.

The papers on General Politicks in this collection discover a fund of knowledge, and a capacity for publick business which falls to the lot of very few men, in any age or country, and this perhaps is the reason why so few countries are well governed. The age of man most commonly exceeds the era of political happiness in the government under which he lives. The reason is obvious: either those men whose talents qualify for legislation and for the most important offices in the state are not called forth to the publick service, or if they are, the wise maxims and regulations of government, and the laws established by them, are set aside, and the very reverse instituted by their successors. We would recommend an attentive perusal of this division of the volume to young members of parliament, and to all other persons who have a turn for political knowledge, independent of any particular application to the dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies. Most of them have appeared separately at different times in print; but they are here collated, properly arranged, and authenticated by explanatory notes.

The second division, containing papers

upon American subjects before the troubles, unfolds the political situation of the Colonies from the year 1754, when an admirable plan of union (which is given at large with notes) was drawn up by Dr. Franklin, and unanimously agreed to by the commissioners from six of the thirteen provinces. This plan is the more curious because at that time his majesty's civil officers in North America acted in conjunction with Dr. Franklin, and exerted themselves to accomplish an union, which if it had taken place, would have prevented the troubles that broke out ten or twelve years after. Had this union met with the general assent of all the Colonies it would have been established by an act of the British parliament; for this was one of the previous resolutions of the Commissioners. The plan however being agreed to by six of the provinces, was transmitted to England for approbation, and if the then administration had consented to adopt it, the authority and influence of that adoption would in all probability have brought over the remaining provinces, but unfortunately it was rejected, and another plan framed by the ministry was sent over, which being sent to Dr. Franklin by Mr. Shirley, the King's Governor of Pennsylvania. Those who wish to be acquainted with the source from which all the disputes between Great Britain and America are derived, will meet with the most authentick and ample information in the letters written by Dr. Franklin to Governor Shirley in the course of the year 1754, containing his objections to the new plan proposed by government. These letters did not appear in print in England till 1766, when the disturbances occasioned by the stamp act had been carried to great lengths in America, and people in general have taken up the subject of the dispute from the date of the stamp act in 1764, but by these letters we find that our government had published the design of taxing the Colonies ten years before. The following passage of Dr. Franklin's first letter to Governor Shirley demonstrates this political truth. "Sir, I return you the loose sheets of the (new) plan, with thanks to your Excellency for communicating them. I apprehend that excluding the people of the Colonies from all share in the choice of the grand council, will give extreme dissatisfaction; as well as the taxing them by act of parliament where they have no representation, &c."

The third head contains papers on American politicks, during the troubles, and

a regular manner brings the subjects on to the year 1777.

The fourth gives a clear view of the internal affairs of the different provinces.

The fifth and last part of this valuable collection, consists of miscellaneous papers, scientific, curious, and entertaining. The scheme for a new alphabet and reformed mode of spelling, with remarks and examples concerning the same; written by the doctor while he resided in London, to a lady at Kensington, exhibits a striking proof of his ingenuity. The experiments, observations, and facts tending to support the opinion of the utility of long pointed rods (in preference to any other form) for securing buildings from damage by strokes of lightning, illustrated by a plate, will naturally engage the attention of the lovers of natural philosophy, who have remarked the progress of the controversy on the subject, between the doctor and his opponents. The rules for a club formerly established at Philadelphia, with the mention of which, we close this article, will be found in our Appendix.

LXXIV. *Four Letters to the Earl of Carlisle, from William Eden, Esq. on certain Perversions of political Reasoning; and on the Nature, Progress, and Effect of Party Spirit, and of Parties. On the present Circumstances of the War between Great Britain and the combined Powers of France and Spain. On the Publick Debts. On the Publick Credit, and on the Means of raising Supplies. On the Representations of Ireland, respecting a free Trade.* 8vo. 2s. 6d. White.

A Young politician, educated in a political academy, the Secretary of State's office, and from thence transplanted to America as one of his Majesty's Commissioners empowered to carry on a negotiation for peace between Great Britain and that country, here offers his free thoughts on subjects of the greatest importance to the political and commercial interests of Great Britain, in four familiar letters to his quondam brother commissioner, the Earl of Carlisle.

Mr. Eden is a very good preceptor, and we hope the dear lord his pupil, will be as apt to imbibe instruction, as he was solicitous to procure information. There is certainly great merit in this publication, and the author's reputation as a political writer is established by it, beyond a doubt; however, there is likewise an air of self-sufficiency and consequence, accompanied with an affected negligence, which is designed to throw a veil over painful labour, and to obscure the disagreeable necessity of owning what political writers of prior repute he has read with the utmost assiduity, in a word, from what mines he has dug some of the diamonds of the first water, which he exhibits to sale as his own. He has indeed paid a tribute of acknowledgement to Dr.

Price, and to Mr. Adam Smith, the latter it seems is his friend, but this partiality only aggravates the insult to some living authors who have written, not pamphlets, but approved volumes on the same subjects. But it is not our province to extend the field of criticism, and we are the less inclined to do it, having received private information, that one of the writers in question intends to take up his own defence. In the first letter, Mr. Eden has happily caught the political manners of the times, living as they rise; the picture he has drawn is so admirably coloured that we imagine our readers will find great satisfaction in the following extract, especially as they more probably find out their own likeness in some part or other of the caricature.

"Let us for a moment suppose the possible case of an English gentleman, arriving in London, after thirty years residence in the inland parts of China, totally ignorant of the present state of his country, but anxious to inform himself: now, if among other matters he should wish to attain a competent notion of the ministers for the time being, and of their opponents; and if he should happen (which is also possible) to have two near relations or friends of different sides in the subject of his enquiry, he would be assured by the first, with much heat and declamation—

"That the affairs of the King and country are loosely, negligently, and treacherously managed; that the ministers are an ignorant, mercenary, and absurd cabal; rash in resolving, but slow in executing; variable in their principles, but uniform in their follies; unfeeling to all shame, but incurring daily disgraces; without skill to recover a misfortune, and without presence of mind to make any use of an advantage; giddy with success, and helpless in calamity; wise after danger, and distracted in it; that they have brought us into great wars, but have neglected all preparations at home and all alliances abroad; that the empire, under their management, is like an unwieldy gigantic body, which, being engaged with an active combatant, receives twenty wounds, before it can return one—that irresolution, barrenness of invention, want of enterprise, continual delay, defensive councils, and long protracted action, are the characteristics of their war-system—that though their resources of the country are exhausted by their slovenly profusion of her treasure, they assert that their oeconomy is perfect, and that the public purse feels no decay—that though the body politic has all the signs of death upon it, they yet say all is well, and continue as arrogant and assuming, as if they had saved the very people whom their folly has in manner ruined—that they are growing rich whilst their country becomes poor; are as careless of the public honour as of their own;

own; and, in short, that such a ministry is a surer engine to destroy the state, than any that its enemies can bring against it."

On the other hand, it would be stated with more gentleness of expression, but with an equal disregard of all candour—

"That there is in this kingdom a party composed of individuals of all descriptions; that many of them possess high family pretensions, great personal virtues, and very extensive abilities; that, however, they are a motley congregation of the divisions, subdivisions, rents, and remnants of former parties, brought together by the various calls of good and bad ambition, by the fretfulness of reasonable and unreasonable pursuits, in some instances by the unaccountable turns of natural temper, or by the supposed importance of having their names on such a muster-roll;—that the leading men of this party hate each other, as well from old recollection as from recent intercourse; that they are irreconcilable to each other in all their principles of government, and differ in all their pursuits, past, present, and to come;—that in the long concoction and fermentation of so strange a mass, all the public zeal and public virtue have sunk to the bottom, and qualities of a light and more malignant spirit have gained the ascendant:—that whatever might have been the original object of this party, it has long had the effects of a combination formed against all good government:—that the nation, indeed, has at times looked towards it, in the hope of having weighty senators and respectable statesmen; but that she hitherto has found in them all the littleness of mere adventurers in politics, and of men whose sole drift is to gratify personal animosities and private interests:—that they exhibit a childish intemperance of over-joy on any accidental appearance of acquiring strength and numbers, and a malignant rage on every symptom of a contrary kind; and that in each of these extremes, they appear equally without feeling for the public safety, or the national honour: that they grasp violently at power which they know not how to hold, and are ready to subvert that state which they are not allowed to govern:—that sometimes equivocal in their expressions, but ever clear in their designs, they misrepresent our situation, undervalue our advantages, and magnify our difficulties; that they rejoice in the embarrassments of government, and boast of having contributed to them; that in the frenzy of debate they can support rebellion by justifying its principles, and call for foreign war by declaring that we are unable to resist it: that building all their hopes on the bad fortune or bad conduct of the state, they endeavour to increase the distresses which they themselves first occasioned, by exposing our weak parts, by forcing into public discussion our preparations, designs, expeditions, and

strength and thus render themselves, in effect, the most active spies and intelligencers that our enemies can have. And finally that in the continued display of a conduct so undignified in respect to themselves, so degrading to the honour of their country, and so mischievous in all its consequences, they have, indeed, succeeded in forcing their country to the very brink of destruction, but have lost all pretensions to the confidence of a brave, generous, and animated people."

The stranger to whom these frothy declamations are addressed, if he had any turn to observation in his younger days, would reply, "This, my friends! is an old story of forty years ago; the same things, in the same language, were constantly asserted and retorted between the opposite parties of that time, and they occasionally made an impression on that species of hearers who listen only to one side: but they were ever considered, by all men of cool reflection and candour, as so much illiberal and unbecoming impertinence, which proved nothing but the interested zeal, or scurrilous vehemence, of the petty retainers of each party. It is, indeed, possible that there may at all times exist individuals of some note and importance in a state, who are wretched enough to disregard the safety and increase of any interest but their own, and weak enough to sacrifice the most sacred objects of their country to their own passions; but that associations consisting of the first men in a great empire should come under so silly and so sordid a predicament, is too gross to impose even on the common sense of a Samojeide; and though it has been the vulgar complaint in all ages and places, it is not the more credible on that account. But give me your proofs; give me facts and circumstances; tell me what has happened, and how it has happened!" here would open a new and ample field for the combat of misrepresentations, and the stranger would, in the result, find it necessary to look for very different channels of intelligence."

The second letter contains a fair, candid state of the public situation of Great Britain, composed with great judgement and precision; and it is of great consequence that it should be generally known, for which reason we shall take the liberty to preserve it entire, and detached from the other parts of the pamphlet—in our Appendix.

In our humble opinion, the third letter falls short of the merit of the preceding correspondence. No new information is offered to the publick on the subject of the national debt, the inconveniences of the funding system are laid open, yet no other plan is recommended as a substitute for raising the very large supplies that will be wanted according to his own account for war, which he thinks just; and upon a review of every finance system, founded on the expediency

1779
pedic
ed to
year,
ample
inter
fundi
of n
on art
sting
sent a
skimm
has no
the res
solidly
fairs o
benevol
the ba
parliam
passing
informe
interest
noted w
perusal
sponden
LXXV
THE
entitled
ell, and
meeting
has given
year; th
tion, sec
into the
witty au
the scene
gives the
wise upon
ment, for
of Lords,
debate, fo
Commons
present per
that he ha
plied his t
speech, no
covered an
he must th
prophets, e
The or
tion only,
with keen i
characters o
Commons
respecting t
to political
under is n
these public
to acquaint
or opposition
grant as t
land maki
Commons, t
LXXVI
Association,
St. Dilly.
A zealous

pediency of raising the principal sums wanted to carry on an expensive war, within the year, he condemns them all. But he is ample in resources for the payment of the interest of sums to be borrowed on the old funding plan. Here he has trod in the paths of his predecessors by suggesting new taxes on articles of luxury, the increase of subsisting taxes, and improvements in the present modes of collecting them. He has skimmed over the subjects of finance, but has not gone to the bottom, so as to make the result of his observations in any respect solidly useful. The last letter on the affairs of Ireland is penned in the spirit of benevolence, and may possibly have been the basis of the propositions brought into parliament by Lord North, which are now passing into a law. Whoever wishes to be informed by what means the prosperity and interest of both kingdoms may be best promoted will receive great pleasure from the perusal of this part of our author's correspondence.

LXXV. *Anticipation continued.* 1s. 6d. Bew.

THE success of the celebrated pamphlet, entitled *Anticipation*; written by Mr. Tickell, and published a few days before the meeting of parliament in November, 1778; has given birth to two humble imitations this year; the one, under the idea of a continuation, seems designed to delude the publick into the belief, that it is composed by the witty author of last year's production. But the scene is changed, for the continuator gives the debates which he supposed would arise upon the address of thanks and amendment, for his majesty's speech in the House of Lords, whereas Mr. Tickell fabricated his debate, for certain members of the House of Commons. Whoever the author of the present performance is, we must assure him that he has mistaken his talents and misapplied his time; for neither in his majesty's speech, nor in the lords debates, has he discovered any marks of genius for prediction; he must therefore expect the fate of false prophets, to be neglected and forgotten.

The other pamphlet, intitled, *Anticipation only*, printed for Bladon, is replete with keen irony, and exhibits some of the characters of the gentleman in the House of Commons in a ludicrous light, but chiefly respecting their private life out of doors; as to political knowledge, or information, the reader is not to expect any from either of these publications, for it is evident they have no acquaintance either with administration, or opposition. As to the latter, he is so ignorant as to introduce Alderman Townsend making a speech in the House of Commons, though he is not a member.

LXXVI. *An Appeal from the Protestant Association, to the People of Great Britain.* 1s. Dilly.

A zealous regard for the Protestant reli-

gion, which some pious persons apprehend to be in danger from the late act of parliament repealing the penal laws against any fellow subjects possessing the Roman Catholick religion, has occasioned an association in Scotland, where the enraged Protestants opposed the act; and the present appeal is calculated to shew the evils that may arise from it. We are sorry to observe such an antipathy to a loyal, quiet, and numerous body of his majesty's subjects kept alive by such inflammatory pamphlets, which discover more bigotry, and a larger portion of the spirit of persecution than is to be found in any of the writings of the modern Roman Catholicks. As to referring to ancient errors in the constitution of the Romish Church, this is a weak and partial attempt to injure the present Catholick subjects of Great Britain, who take an oath, required by the act, denying the power and authority of the Pope over them in all civil matters. It is easy to guess that the noble lord, who is president of the association, and has made a most conspicuous figure in the House of Commons since the bill past [See our parliamentary debates on the king's speech, article Lord George Gordon] has had a principal share in composing this appeal, his lordship having in view a law to repeal or qualify the late act, and all good Protestants are invited in this appeal to unite as one man in an application to parliament for redress. We apprehend his zeal goes a step too far, and though he may be followed by thousands out of doors, he will hardly find a man to second his motions on this subject within the House.

LXXVII. *An Address to the Representatives in Parliament, upon the State of the Nation.* 1s. Almon.

A spirited attack upon administration, and the writers supported and pensioned by them, particularly the celebrated Doctor Johnson. But it certainly cannot be the part of a real patriot to expose every weakness of his country, and to represent her to be in such a deplorable situation, that there is hardly a possibility of preventing her impending ruin. This representation, and all of the same nature, are false, and only framed in the vindictive spirit of disappointment and malice.

LXXVIII. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXIX, Part I. for the Year 1779.* 4to. 10s. 6d. L. Davis.

THIS volume contains twenty-one papers, read before the society at their weekly meetings from the month of November 1778, to the end of February 1779. We have selected as the most useful for general circulation through the channel of our Magazine, An account of the cure of the St. Virus's dance, by electricity. And as a subject of curiosity, the account of the late Doctor Knight's method of making artificial loadstones, which have for many years been sold

in the toy shops, and have afforded amusement to thousands who were ignorant of the nature of the composition, as they are to all appearance little bars of solid steel. Dr. Burney's account of Master Crotch, the infant musician is one of the principal papers in the volume. The Doctor has added some professional observations, but in other respects his account of the child seems to have been copied almost *verbatim* from our Magazine for last April. The account of the method of cultivating the sugar cane, by Mr. Cazaud. And Mr. John Hunter's account of a species of hermaphrodite animal, called the *Free Martin*, is a very curious paper. When a cow brings forth two calves, and that one of them is a bull-calf, and the other a cow-calf, to appearance the cow-calf which is called a *Free Martin*, is unfit for propagation. The rest of the papers relate chiefly to astronomical observations, Mineralogy, and other branches of natural Philosophy.

LXXIX. *Letters to and from the Countess du Barry the last Mistress of Lewis XV. of France, containing her Correspondence with the Princes of the Blood; Ministers of State, and others, including the History of that Favourite; and several curious Anecdotes of the Court of Versailles during the last six Years of that Reign, with explanatory Notes. Translated from the French, 8vo. 3s. Kearsly.*

HAVING given our readers some entertaining extracts from this performance, it is presumed little more need be added to recommend the whole. Those who recollect the state intrigues at the court of France for the removal of the Duke de Choiseul, and to screen the Duke d'Aiguillon from the just resentment of the parliament and of the people, will find a full account of the secret machinations which brought about the remarkable and unexpected changes in the fortunes of the two dukes, by which the one escaped the scaffold, and the other was driven into exile at a time when all Europe expected from his great abilities, the revival of the glory of France; and it is evident from several circumstances explained in the notes, that a war with Great Britain would have taken place if Choiseul had not been disgraced. We must now deliver our free opinion, concerning the political part of this correspondence. It is very well known that the first care of the government in France, is to secure the papers, in the most sudden and secret manner, of all persons who have held any office in the state, or who have been connected in any degree with the court or the government. This being the case, it is not possible that the parties concerned, upon the unexpected demise of the late king, should have neglected to seize all the papers of Madame du Barry, and as to the Duke de Choiseul it is a well known fact, that

they were seized in the very moment that he received his *Lettre de Cachet*. But we do not mean by this remark to attack the authenticity of the facts related, which the writer has thought proper to work up into the form of letters. As a further illustration of this point, let it be observed, that during the two last years of the reign of the late king of France, Paris swarmed with anecdotes, memoirs, letters, and bon-mots of the Countess; at last an *Abbé* ventured to collect every thing that appeared to him to be genuine, and to publish her life, we believe in the second volume, for which he was sent to the Bastille. The letter from M. de Morande, who has made himself very well known in London, with the explanatory note, plainly demonstrates, that he had in his possession such authentic memoirs of the secret intrigues of this woman and her party at the court of Versailles, as made it an object with the French government to suppress the publication of them at all events. Fortunately for Morande the negotiation for his pension and the payment of the 50000 livres was made just in time, for the very next post brought an account of the king's death. Fifteen hundred copies being the whole impression of the secret memoirs of a woman of pleasure, or an essay on the adventures of the Countess du Barry, from her cradle to the bed of honour, were carried in a cart to a field near Pancras, and thrown into a pit, which was filled up with lime. Whether M. de Morande has thought proper to give a part of these memoirs, new life, under a different form, or has enabled some friend to offer the present correspondence to the publick we cannot pretend to say; but we verily believe that the present letters and explanatory notes, contain the substance of the beforementioned *Abbé's* life of Du Barry, and of Morande's memoirs.

LXXX. *Fatal Falsehood; a Tragedy, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, written by Miss Hannah More, the Author of Percy. 1s. 6d. Cadell.*

THIS tragedy made its first appearance on the stage, towards the close of the last theatrical season, but it was not then published nor were any correct accounts given of the story: reports were likewise circulated that great alterations were to be made; for these reasons it was not placed under the head of the British Theatre in our Magazine at the time of its first representation. Being now in possession of the printed copy, just published, we shall endeavour to do justice to its merit.

The story is natural, consistent and sufficiently interesting for a prose composition in the form of a short novel; but it does not afford that variety of embarrassing circumstances, or those striking incidents which attract the multitude. It is an excellent piece for the closet, but it will not have the

same success scarcely with so viz. Ea una, his grand, Italian castle.

By the fellow so is beque on this seek rem victoriou Rivers, i represent engaged i and his f his death val of Or who had and at his England t Emmell Orlando w to supplan heir of th Guildford ting rid therefore him by Or of the latter his perfidy Julia may utfully deta persuades h direction for to repay the takes care t suspicion of the Count's Rivers meet his wishes, t penitence of illt, refuse

P
CUPID

TWAS of
Cupid t
hilt others,
his birth-day
maugre al
was, in shor

Twas one
hen Frost a
d with her
akes clean th
en nerves a
high,
bedded lov

same success as Percy upon the stage. We scarcely remember an instance of a tragedy with so few characters. There are only six, viz. Earl Guilford; Rivers, his son; Emmelina, his daughter; Julia, his ward; Bertrand, his nephew; and Orlando, a young Italian Count. The scene, Earl Guilford's castle.

By the last will of Julia's father, the old fellow soldier and friend of Guilford, Julia is bequeathed with all his fortune to Rivers, on this express condition, that he should seek renown in arms, and on his returning victorious, the marriage was to take place. Rivers, in compliance with these terms, is represented in the first act, as having been engaged in battle, in some campaign in Italy; and his father as having received advice of his death, which is contradicted by the arrival of Orlando, a noble Italian his friend, who had risked his own life to save him, and at his request undertakes the voyage to England to assure his father that he is living.

Emmelina falls in love with Orlando, and Orlando with Julia. Bertrand, who wishes to supplant Rivers, that he may be the heir of the honours and fortunes of the Guilford family, forms the design of getting rid of Rivers by this incident; he therefore abuses the confidence placed in him by Orlando and Rivers. On the return of the latter, Orlando resolves to fly, that his perfidy to his friend in his passion for Julia may not be discovered; but Bertrand artfully detains him, and by a fatal falsehood persuades him that Julia only pretends an affection for Rivers, while she secretly wishes to repay the Count's passion. He likewise takes care to work up Rivers to such a strong suspicion of Julia's infidelity, as well as of the Count's baseness; that Orlando and Rivers meet in the fourth act according to his wishes, but a duel is prevented by the repentance of Orlando, who confessing his fault, refuses to fight his injured friend,

and by the intervention of Emmelina. This unhappy lady becomes distracted on finding that Orlando's passion for Julia is rooted in his breast, though he upbraids himself for indulging it.

Bertrand disappointed by the failure of the duel, gives an undirected letter from Julia to Rivers (entrusted to his care) to Orlando, and persuades him the contents, which are ambiguously worded, are meant for him, whereas they are intended to justify her conduct to Rivers, for which purpose she intends to meet him at midnight in the great pavilion. Orlando once more deceived, follows Bertrand's advice, which is, to have his attendants ready, and to carry off Julia.

Rivers in one part of the garden is meditating on the supposed falsehood of Julia, while she in another enters the pavilion, and is soon joined by Orlando, who imagines he has completed his villainy by stabbing Rivers; between despair and rage he owns his guilt to Julia, who finds she has been betrayed by Bertrand, and she resolves not to survive murdered Rivers. At this instant Guilford enters in search of the assassin, having been informed of the murder by Orlando's servant; but happily all the parties are relieved from this tragick situation by the entrance of Rivers, who had found Bertrand expiring of the wounds intended for him, and had learned from Bertrand the story of his complicated treachery.

Rivers generously forgives Orlando, but Emmelina appears and dies distracted: upon which the Count suddenly stabs himself, and the curtain falls to soft music. There are several sublime moral sentiments in this play, but there are likewise some exceptionable passages, such as the following, "One crime makes many needful," and we could have wished the example of suicide in times like the present, had not been brought upon the stage again in any new play.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

CUPID'S BIRTH-DAY.

TWAS on the sportive dawn of May
Cupid first hail'd the light, they say,
While others, full as wrong, opine,
His birth-day was St. Valentine,
Maugre all their senseless chat,
Was, in short, nor this, nor that.

'Twas one of those enlivening days,
When Frost a thousand charms displays,
And with her wonder-working broom
Sweeps clean the fields, as housewife's room,
When nerves are brac'd, when pulse beats
High,
And bedded lovers closer lie;

On January, morn the first,
Young Cupid into being burst;
Venus that instant, overhead,
Her younglin dipp'd in Thetis' bed,
To which the scaly tribe below,
Their vast prolific virtue owe;
All beings too in air, or earth
To Cupid (source of joy and mirth)
Existence owe;—ev'n gods above
Draw all their happiness from Love:
Then let us hail, with gladsome cheer,
Love's Birth-Day, Birth-Day of the year.

All lovers on that happy day,
To Cupid grateful thanks should pay,

And

And morn and night devoutly join
In offering incense at his shrine:
For patronis'd by mighty Love,
Their new a happy year will prove.

J. R.

INCONSTANT EDWIN.

A NEW SONG.

TWAS near the flow'ry banks of Tweed,
I lost my virgin heart;
There Colin tun'd his oaten reed,
And won my love by art.

His stories bright, pour'd out with might,
Enraptur'd all my soul;
But now he's flown, my sorrow's sown,
And nought it can controul.

When first we met the comely youth,
Sigh'd under Cupid's pow'r,
Swore all he said, or did, was truth,
Or else he'd die next hour.

A heart there's lost, and to my cost,
Dear swain it dwells with thee,
Accept my vow, my love allow,
Or set the pris'ner free.

His am'rous tales are turn'd to lies,
He ne'er attends me more,
To joy and mirth he's chang'd his sighs,
And all his pangs are o'er.

Then all, ye fair, avoid his snare,
He means but to deceive,
Or else, like me, your fate will be,
To sorrow, sigh, and grieve.

Ah! yet false man there'll come a day,
When you'll of ail repent,
Youth, like your passion, will decay,
Remember life's but lent.

And when Death's dart, attacks thy heart,
Perhaps you'll think of me,
Besides the tale, that did prevail,
And wrought my misery.

H. LEMOINE.

THE CHOICE OF A HUSBAND.

BY A LADY.

A Man that's neither high nor low
In party nor in stature,
No rake, no rattle, and no beau,
But not unus'd to flatter.

Let him not be a learned fool
That nods o'er musty books,
That eats and drinks, and lives by rule,
And weighs our words and looks.

Let him be easy, free, and gay,
Of dancing never tir'd,
Have always something smart to say,
Yet silent when requir'd.

Let him be rich, not covetous,
Nor generous to excess,
Willing that I should keep the purse,
And please myself in dress.

A little courage let him have
From insults to protect me,
Provided that he's not so brave
To dare to contradict me.

Ten thousand pounds a year I like,
But if so much can't be,
You seven from the ten may strike,
I'll be content with three.

His face—no matter if 'tis plain,
But let it not be fair—
The man my heart is sure to gain,
Who can with this compare.

And if some lord should chance t' agree
With the above description,
Though I'm not fond of quality,
It shall be no objection.

The LADY's Description of Herself.

I'M a strange composition as e'er was in
nature, [prater;
Being wondrously studious, and yet a great
Retirement and quiet I love beyond measure,
Yet none more dispos'd to a party of pleasure.
I can cry till I laugh, or laugh till I cry,
Yet few have a temper so equal as I;
My shape is but clumsy, I see and I know it
Yet always am dancing and skipping to show
it;

My visage is round, just the shape of a bowl
With a great pair of eyes resembling an owl
I've a nose and a mouth that are not of the
least,

One serves me to smell, and the other to taste
What I gain in those features makes up for
no chin, [grin

But here's my misfortune, my smile's a brook
My temper is rather addicted to satire,
And yet, without vanity, fraught with good
nature.

I can laugh at my friend, but most at myself
And have no inclination for titles or pelf;
For truth I can tell you, believe me or no
To my friend my own int'rest does ever give
way. [court

In the main I am cleanly, and yet my dress
If you're squeamish, may make you as fidgety
as a horse.

I put on assurance, tho' naturally shy,
And most people love me, though none can
tell why.

Without any voice I can sing you a song,
And tho' I grow old, I shall ever be young
I'm not yet dispos'd of, come bid for
blessing,

For they who first guess, shall have me
guessing.

T H





Extra
Com
to
one
of
Car

取

On shore, with a had, o ffeions ber of On thi and in diled i three t tlishme of our with C accomp rrigates. George ffy's he rem had reti ended t t-settli at his of Dulc here, J moa, ey ha ere ex at not ck on dging fire to mmod the t tachment force r en from in q attack e, it uillo left th LOND

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.


AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Dec. 18, 1779.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Dalrymple, Commandant of the Loyal Irish Volunteers, to the Right Hon. Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Received yesterday by Lieutenant Carden, of the 60th Regiment.

St. Fernando de Omoa, Oct. 21, 1779.

 OUR lordship would be informed, that General Dalling had dispatched me to the Mosquito shore to collect a force, and that he had also sent arms, artillery, and ammunition for St. George's Key, being the principal settlement of the Baymen.

On the 27th of September, the day of our arrival at Black River on the Mosquito shore, an advice-boat came up from the Bay with certain intelligence, that the Spaniards had, on the 15th of September, taken possession of St. George's Key, having a number of armed Petitaguas and about 600 men. On this notice, having collected 60 Indians, and enlisted some volunteers on the shore, we sailed in the Porcupine sloop of war, with three transports, for the relief and re-establishment of the Bay-men. On the evening of our departure from Black River we fell in with Commodore Luttrell in the Charon, accompanied by the Lowestoffe and Pomona frigates, when we were informed that St. George's Key had been retaken by his majesty's armed schooner Racehorse, and that the remaining inhabitants, with their slaves, had retired to Truxillo and Rattan. I intended to have consulted the Bay-men on re-settling Honduras, when I was informed that his majesty's ships had been at the Gulf of Dulce, and not finding the register-ships there, had proceeded to St. Fernando de Omoa, where they discovered them; that they had entered the Bay, were some shot, were exchanged between them and the Fort, but not having a sufficient land force to attack on shore, they were obliged to leave it. Judging this a happy opportunity of adding lustre to his majesty's arms, I waited upon Commodore Luttrell, and offered to attack on the land side with the Indians and the detachment of Loyal Irish, if he would reinforce me with the marines and musquetry men from the ships. The commodore agreeing in opinion that the fort might be taken by attacking by sea and land at the same time, it was accordingly determined on, and Truxillo was appointed as the rendezvous to collect the bay-men with their slaves, where

LOND. MAG. Dec. 1779.

we met some people from the Mosquito shore who had been on an expedition against the register ships. The commodore immediately had the Baymen collected, as I suggested it, who were dispersed about the Islands of Rattan and Bonaccas; they were formed by me into four companies, being invested with powers by General Dalling for that purpose; the slaves I officered by their proprietors. With this re-inforcement of 250 men, added to the Loyal Irish, Marines, Musquetry men from the ships, and Indians, our force amounted to upwards of 500 men. The commodore having got in readiness at my request scaling ladders, issued out 200 stand of arms, exclusive of 70 stand issued by me of the regimental arms, and 150 sent down by General Dalling, which were intended for the Bay; we sailed from the Bay of Truxillo on the 10th instant, and landed on the 16th, about eight o'clock at night, at Porto Cavallo. We were informed by our guides that Porto Omoa was only three leagues distant, and our intention was to have marched directly on in the night to surprise and escalate the Fort; but the distance proving greater than was imagined, and the roads very bad where they passed, such as I may venture to affirm no European troops ever marched before in this climate, being obliged at times to walk (on account of impenetrable mangroves) out into the sea, which damaged their cartouches, and at other times through lagoons, morasses, and narrow foot-paths, over mountains, rendered almost impassable from the late rains, having precipices on each side, and forced to grope our way by lights made from cabbage trees, we were not arrived within two leagues of the fort at day-break, having lost our rear, some lying down through fatigue, and others losing the line of march from the darkness of the night, and the difficulty of keeping up in paths only passable by Indians. In the morning the rear line was brought up by Captain Carden, of the 60th regiment of foot, and having refreshed the troops for two hours, we proceeded again through passes and defiles the same as the night before, the Indians skirmishing along the paths. We had taken two look-outs, from which some of the soldiers escaped and carried intelligence that an enemy was advancing, and, as they had seen our squadron the night before, and the Mosquito crafts, imagined that Indians, only, landed from them, were the enemy on shore, not thinking that Europeans would undertake such a march; and in order to favour this deception, the Indians were advanced in front, and dislodged them from their look-outs, which prevented them from occupying

occupying the defiles and passes, until we arrived near the town, where they had placed an ambuscade. The Indians, who are extremely sharp as scouts, perceived them; they represented that the Spaniards were drawn up in force. A disposition of attack was immediately framed for the Loyal Irish and marines to force the pass in front in columns, and to advance rapidly with the Grenadiers March, supported by the second line drawn up, and the Pomona's musquetry men of the first line were detached to gain a hill on the left, covered with wood, which commanded the pass: these orders being instantly executed, the defile was forced. We received a scattered ill-directed fire from 50 or 60 Spaniards, which killed one soldier only of the Loyal Irish, and wounded a marine; and so great was their panick, that they fled on all quarters to the fort, woods, and town, evacuating the governor's house, built with battlements, and terraced on the top; a post which, if defended by 20 British regulars, would have stopped our whole force. The gaining this hill, and that which the Pomona's men had ascended, gave us the entire view of the fort, commanding it, and the town in the bottom, the fort distant half a mile, and the town close under the hill. The skirmishing continued from the town, and galled us a little; being unwilling to set fire to it, I desisted upwards of an hour, but finding that I could not permit an enemy on my flank, the town forming a crescent under the hill, orders were given for its being consumed, which were carried into execution, the inhabitants flying to the fort and the woods: the property consumed in the town was estimated at 100,000 piastrres. The Squadron came into the Bay while the town was in flames, and, supposing it a proper time to batter the fort, went in a-breast of it. A diversion was made by the land forces in their favour from the hill. The scaling ladders were carried by the Honduras fusiliers, but their eagerness to engage in skirmishing made them drop the ladders, and hasten to get up to the head of the column, which prevented the land forces from co-operating with the Squadron (by storming) so heartily that day as could have been wished.

The Lowestoffe having got a-ground, and the other ships, as I imagined, observing the signal was displayed that the land forces could not operate, desisted firing. The Lowestoffe was much damaged, but got off.

The day following we passed in skirmishing, in securing the roads round the fort, and driving in cattle for the land forces. On the 15th the Squadron landed some guns to the westward; 4 four pounders were got up that night, and a battery was immediately opened on them.

This battery incommoded them much, but

never could have made any impression on the walls of the parapet, as they were 18 feet thick.

The Spaniards pointed that evening three more guns towards the land side, and in the morning dismounted one of ours. Observing there were some houses near the fort which the Spaniards had neglected to burn, parties of marines, Baymen, and Indians occupied them, and kept up so incessant a fire on the embrasures of the fort, that the Spaniards' fire from the guns was often silenced for hours, and we observed them throwing over the dead. This day six more guns were got up by the seamen and Baymen, one of which Gen. Dalling had sent for the Baymen, three others being unfortunately swamped coming on shore: Capt. Carden opened a battery of 4 six pounders from the hill which the Pomona's men had gained in the first skirmish at the defile, which also commanded the fort.

Foreseeing that, by a siege of this nature before approaches could be made in a regular way, and a breach effected, a vast train of artillery would be required, and a length of time, after which we should be obliged to storm, having also the enemy in our rear all round, and having maturely weighed all these circumstances, and the disadvantages inevitably attending a siege, it was therefore determined to escalade the fort, as the ditch was found to be dry. And, having consulted with the commodore on the mode of attack, it was resolved that the Pomona should be towed close in, the heavier ships co-operating. The attack being determined on, the Europeans were formed into four columns in line, four men advanced with guides at the head of each column, in each column followed eight men carrying the ladders, who were followed by a few hand-grenade-men. Two columns consisted of seamen and two of marines, with a few Loyal Irish. At three in the morning the disposition being made, and our force consisting of 150, we moved down the hill, and there lay waiting for the signal of the Commodore, which was to denote she had got under way, and would attack in 20 minutes. The signal being made a little after four o'clock in the morning of the 20th, we advanced under the fire of our own batteries, and were encouraged by observing that the Spaniards did not perceive our march, by the direction of their shot over us, pointed our batteries on the hills.

The Pomona and fleet also attracted the notice by the fire from the sea-side; by the fortunate co-operation, in profound silence arms trailed, and in order to animate the troops, the parole was changed to *Baymen*, and the counter-sign *Britons strike home*, advanced undiscovered under the Spanish fires, who were every two or three minutes

1779.

passing the word *Alerte*. At the entrance into the ditch were two guns pointed from the flank of the bastion to scour it. We were perceived by their sentries, and their drum beat to the alarm posts. Our columns were staggered, and kept back; but instantly recovering themselves, they advanced to the wall, in height 28 feet, on which was a battery of five guns; they reared one ladder, a second, and a third; the first ladder was broke by the flank guns of another bastion, killing a midshipman, and badly wounding five men; the other ladders were also wounded but not broke; two seamen got up first by one ladder, and obeyed their orders in not firing, they presented at 60 Spaniards drawn up, but retained their fire until others ascended; and so great was the consternation of the enemy, that it seemed as if they had lost the power of their arms, although their officers were at their head encouraging them.

The seamen scrambling up the ladders, down off the parapets they went, and being reinforced by marines and seamen, the Spaniards fled to the casements, but they could not recover their panick, notwithstanding every exertion of their officers: about 100 Spaniards escaped over the walls on the opposite side, and out of a Sally port. The governor and principal officers then came and delivered up to me their swords, the garrison and register ships, with the keys of the fort, and asked their lives. Inclosed is a list of our killed and wounded, which is very inconsiderable. We found 11 Spaniards wounded, some of whom are since dead; they will not acknowledge the number they have lost, but it is thought it exceeds 30.

As to the behaviour of the officers and soldiers under my command, the British displayed that valour which is their known characteristic. The Bay-men and Indians were also of the utmost service in all duties of fatigue, in skirmishing and dragging up the cannon.

Your lordship will pardon my mentioning in instance of an elevated mind in a British officer, which amazed the Spaniards, and gave them a very high idea of English valour: Not contented with one cutlass, he had scrambled up the walls with two; and meeting a Spanish officer without arms, who had been roused out of his sleep, had the generosity not to take any advantage; but presenting him one of his cutlasses, told him, "You are now on a footing with me." The officers were not to spare while they resisted, but to grant quarters to all who requested it. Only two Spaniards were wounded by the garrison in resisting, nor was any person plundered.

Of this fortification your lordship will judge of the importance, from the incredible resistance the Crown of Spain has been at in retaking it, as the stone of which it is built

is raised out of the sea, and brought 20 leagues.

The outworks are not finished, notwithstanding they have constantly employed 1000 men at work for 20 years. It is the key to the Bay of Honduras, and where the register ships and treasure are sent to from Guatemala in time of war. The morning of our arrival the treasure was conveyed into the country, so that we have found in the military chest, and what belonged to the publick, does not exceed 8000 piastres, but the register ships must be very valuable, if they arrive in safety in England.

I send these dispatches, with the colours of Omoa, and also plans of the fortification, by Lieut. Carden, of the 60th regiment, whom I appointed to act as Captain of Artillery and engineer to this expedition, and humbly beg he may be permitted to lay them at his majesty's feet. The prisoners taken amount in all to 365, exclusive of officers, as by the inclosed list.

Your lordship will observe, that an agreement has been made to exchange them for the Bay-men, who were inhumanly carried away, with their families, to Merida, and we have brought off two priests and the lieutenant-governor as hostages for the performance of this agreement. I have also obliged them to exchange two Mosquito Indians, one of whom has been forced to live at Carthagena, for many years, with irons on his limbs, and is confined in a dungeon every evening; and we have also released some unfortunate Englishmen who were confined here, and made to work as slaves.

Copy of the Convention between the Hon. John Luttrell and William Dalrymple, Esq. on the Part of his Britannick Majesty, and Don Simon Desnaux and Don Juan Dasliex, on the Part of his Catholick Majesty, for the Officers and Garrison of Porto Omoa, Oct. 24, 1779.

DON Simon Desnaux, Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, Engineer in second to his Catholick Majesty, and heretofore Commandant of the Fort of Omoa, and Don John Dasliex, Engineer, Commandant and Captain of Infantry, having earnestly solicited the commanders of his Britannick Majesty's forces by land and sea, the Hon. John Luttrell, and William Dalrymple, Esq. to treat for the exchange of the Spanish garrison at Omoa, on the part of his Britannick Majesty, have set forth, that they are ready to treat on the part of his Catholick Majesty for the same. The said request is complied with on the following terms and condition:

First, All the Spanish officers who bear his Catholick Majesty's commission shall be prisoners of war, and admitted upon their parole, that they shall not serve directly nor indirectly, against the King of Great Britain, his subjects or allies, during the present

sent war, unless they are before exchanged.

Secondly, That all the said officers shall be permitted to choose their place of residence, provided that they are not found beyond the distance of 60 leagues from Omoa, nor nearer to Omoa than 40 leagues, until they be exchanged in the manner herein after set forth.

Thirdly, That all the Mulattoes, and people of mixed colour, whether men, women, or children, as well as the artificers, shall have liberty to return home, provided none of them take up arms against the King of Great Britain, his subjects or allies, or be found within 30 leagues of Omoa, until this agreement is fully accomplished.

Fourthly, That the said Don Simon Desnaux, and Don John Dastie, do engage for the Governor of Merida, in case the English prisoners, captured in the Bay of Honduras, are within his district, and if not, for the governor of whatever Spanish district they may be in, that he shall return an equal number of Mulattoes, or people of mixed colour, to those who have been liberated at Omoa, and of this number such as were taken in the Bay of Honduras by the Spaniards, shall have the preference. And it is further understood and agreed between the parties to this agreement, that all the subjects of the King of Great Britain, taken in the Bay of Honduras, and now in the custody of the said Governor of Merida, shall be exchanged, by giving Mulattoes for Mulattoes, men for men, women for women, and children for children; and this exchange to be made the moment the said Governor of Merida can be made acquainted with this convention, but at all events not to exceed the space of three months.

Fifthly, The serjeants and soldiers of the regulars shall be exchanged for an equal number of the serjeants and soldiers of the British army; and if the King of Spain shall not have such in his possession, then to be exchanged for the principal merchants and traders taken at George's Key, in the Bay of Honduras; provided a sufficient number of white people cannot be sent from Omoa to exchange them, and a receipt to be given by the English commissary, for such number of men as may have been captured by the Spaniards in the Bay of Honduras, as shall exceed the number delivered from the garrison of Omoa; such receipt for the surplus to be given by the Spanish commissary, if the balance is in favour of England. The Spanish seamen to be exchanged in like manner for English seamen, as is specified by the parties respecting the serjeants and soldiers.

Sixthly, The Hon. John Luttrell and William Dalrymple do covenant, that the Spanish garrison at Omoa, shall be embarked

within the space of three days, on board of vessels properly provided, and shall be conveyed without loss of time to the Castle of St. Philip, within the Gulf of Dulce, or to some adjacent Spanish post, and there delivered at the sole charge of his Britannick Majesty. And the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don John Dastie do covenant, that the officers, soldiers, merchants, artificers, Mulattoes, and people of white or mixed colour, subjects of his Britannick Majesty, who, since the commencement of the present war with Spain, have been taken in the Bay of Honduras, shall be embarked within the space of three months, from the day the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don John Dastie shall be landed in the Gulf of Dulce and sent to Omoa, or the next nearest English settlement, at the sole expence of the King of Spain, provided the said English prisoners, or any of them, are within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Merida; but should they have been sent to the Havannah, then the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don John Dastie do covenant, that the governor of the Havannah shall embark them from thence, and land them at the expence of the King of Spain as aforesaid at Jamaica, within the space of six months from the date hereof. Provided always, that if every article of this agreement is not strictly performed on the part of the Court of Spain, We, Don Simon Desnaux and Don John Dastie, were fully bound for ourselves, and for all the Spanish officers of the garrison, to repair without loss of time, and by the shortest mode of conveyance to Omoa, or to the nearest English settlement, there to deliver themselves up as prisoners of war. And for the further security thereof, the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don John Dastie will deliver up as hostages, Colonel Antonio Fernandez, second commandant of the garrison, the Rev. Blas Mercenario, chaplain of the register ship St. Joseph, the Padre Antonio Mercurdetto, late Chaplain of Omoa, to whom we promise to give the ornaments of the church (which we refuse to ransom) upon condition, that every part of this agreement is fulfilled by the Court of Spain within the time and in the manner before specified, but to remain till then in the hands of the English.

Signed on the part of his Britannick Majesty at Omoa, the 24th of October, 1779.

(Signed) John Luttrell. (L. S.)
Wm. Dalrymple. (L. S.)

Signed on the part of his Catholick Majesty at Omoa, the said 24th of October, 1779.

Don Simon Desnaux. (L. S.)
Don Juan Dastie. (L. S.)

We the under-written do ratify and confirm every part of this agreement, and hold ourselves bound for a due performance of it.
Signed

Signed at Omoa the 14th of October,

1779. (Signed) Josef de Cucilar,
Pedro Tolle,
Josef Eusebio Menendez,
Manuel de Clafac.

Returned of Killed and Wounded acting on
Shore, at the Siege and Attack of Fort St.

Fernando de Omoa, Oct. 20, 1779.

1 Midshipman, 3 seamen, killed; 7 seamen wounded. One subaltern and four marines wounded. Loyal Irish—1 private killed. Bay Fusiliers—1 private wounded. Mosquito Indians—1 killed, 1 wounded. Total—1 midshipman, 5 men, killed; 1 subaltern, 13 men, wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded. Mr. Lloyd, Midshipman of the Lowestoffe, killed. Second-lieutenant Wightman, of the Chatham Division of Marines, wounded.

(Signed) W. DALRYMPLE,
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces.

THE above Gazette also contains a letter from the Honourable Captain Luttrell, dated from the same place, giving a minute detail of his operations relative to the above affairs. He concludes his letter in these words:

"We took possession of two register ships richly laden, which, with the cargoes of other vessels of less note, will amount to the sum of three million of piastres (or dollars.) The fort is an amazing pile of building; the greatest part of it is an admirable fort of stone; the remainder is brick. It has cost to the Spaniards 25 years labour, and the lives of thousands of their subjects. Since it has been taken, we are astonished, from the strength of it, that it was so easily vanquished. The Spanish governor is very solicitous to ransom the fort, and has offered 300,000 dollars for it. The 250 quintals of quicksilver, which came from Old Spain, and which we have now taken, the Spaniards would have bought at any price, saying, they would give double the value of it, because they should have no other means to work any of the valuable mines in the province. Their reasons for wishing it, determined me not to part from a single ounce of the quicksilver, nor would I consent to ransom the fort."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 21, 1779.

CAPTAIN Christian, of his majesty's armed ship the Vigilant, arrived here early this morning with a letter from Captain Henry, of his majesty's ship the Fowey, to Mr. Stephens, dated in Savannah River, Georgia, November 8, 1779, of which the following is an extract.

I BEG you will be pleased to communicate to the Right Honourable my lords commis-

sioners of the Admiralty the following important particulars:

That the French fleet, under the Count D'Estaing, consisting of 20 sail of the line, two of 50 guns, and 11 frigates, arrived on this coast the 1st of September last, from Cape Francois, having on board a large body of troops, purposely for the reduction of this province; they sailed from the Cape on the 20th of August, and came through the windward passage, when they dispatched two ships of the line and three frigates to Charles-Town, to announce their coming, and prepare the rebel force by sea and land to join the Count D'Estaing; these two ships of the line and frigates were seen from Tybee the 3d of September, when Lieutenant Lock, of the Rose, was sent to reconnoitre them, and brought word they were French.

Lieutenant Whitworth, who commands the Keppel armed Brig, was ordered to get ready a fast-sailing Tender of his own, to proceed to New-York with this intelligence, and sailed with his dispatches on the 6th, but was chased in again by seven sail. On the 7th at night he made another attempt, wherein there is every reason to hope he was successful.

On the 8th, 41 sail were discovered to the southward of Tybee, plying to windward; the wind being northerly, as it had been for some days past, drove them to the southward of this port.

Major-General Prevost at Savannah was immediately acquainted of their appearance, who went to work, with every exertion, to increase the fortifications of the town. Dispatches were sent to the Honourable Colonel Maitland, who was posted with part of the army on Port Royal Island, and to Captain Christian, of his majesty's ship Vigilant, to repair to Savannah as soon as possible, with the troops, ships, and gallees there.

The Fowey, Rose, Keppel armed brig, and Germain Provincial armed ship, were so placed, that if the French ships came in superior, we might run up the river; and the leading marks for the bar were set down.

On the 9th the whole French fleet anchored off the bar, and next day four frigates weighed and came to Tybee anchorage. It was determined on their approach to run up the river with the king's ships, and join our force with the general, for the defence of the town; at this time the French were sending troops from their ships, which were first put into small craft from Charles-Town, and run into Offahaw inlet, from whence they were landed in launches at Bowley, 12 miles from Savannah, under cover of four gallees; and their frigates were preparing to advance up the river.

From the 10th to the 13th we were busy sending to town part of the Fowey and Rose's guns

guns and ammunition, in vessels sent by the general for that purpose. On the 13th, the Fowey and Rose being much lightened, sailed over the mud-flat to Five-Fathom Hole, three miles below the town, from whence were sent up the remainder of the guns and ammunition.

The Comet Galley and Keppel armed brig were directed to place themselves below the mud-flat, as to cover the passage of Colonel Maitland, with the king's troops from Port Royal, through Wallcut, from whom we had not heard since our dispatches to them were sent, the communication with boats being cut off.

The 14th and 15th the seamen were employed landing the cannon and ammunition of the ships from the small vessels, which having done, the seamen were appointed to the different batteries, and the marines incorporated with the grenadiers of the 60th regiment.

On the 16th the Count D'Estaing summoned the general to surrender the town to the arms of his most Christian Majesty; at the same time saying, "His troops were the same who so recently stormed and conquered the Grenades; that their courage and present ardour were so great, any works we should raise, or any opposition we could make, would be of no import." Not intimidated with this language, the General called a meeting of field and sea officers, when it was resolved to take 24 hours to consider. In that time the troops from Beaufort arrived in boats from the Vigilant and Transports (in Callibogie sound) through Wallcut, under the direction of Lieutenant Goldesbrough, of the Vigilant; and now the Count D'Estaing had his final answer, that we were unanimously determined to defend the town.

The General, ever attentive to increase the defences of the town, with Captain Moncrief, our principal engineer, were now indefatigable night and day, raising new works and batteries, which astonished our enemies; and every officer, soldier, and sailor worked with the utmost cheerfulness; and I have the pleasure to inform their lordships, the General has been pleased to express his particular satisfaction with the services of the officers and seamen of the king's ships and transports during the whole siege.

It being apprehended the enemy's ships might come too near the town, and annoy the rear of our lines, it was judged expedient to sink a number of vessels to stop the passage; his majesty's ship Rose, making at this time 17 inches water an hour, after sheathing her as low as we could at cocksput, her bottom worm-eaten quite through, and her stern rotten, as appears by a survey of shipwrights held on her a short time before, wherein it is declared she could not swim above two months, her men, guns, and ammunition being on shore, I thought her

the most eligible to sink, as her weight would keep her across the channel, when lighter vessels could not, owing to the rapidity of the current, and hard sandy bottom, which prevented the sticking fast where they were sunk. The Savannah armed ship, purchased into the king's service by order of Commodore Sir James Wallace some time before, was scuttled and sunk also; four transports were sunk besides which blocked up the channel; several smaller vessels were also sunk above the town; and a boom laid across to prevent the enemy sending down fire-rafts among our shipping, or landing troops in our rear.

The Fowey, Keppel brig, Comet galley, and Germain provincial armed ship, were got to town previous to sinking the vessels; the Germain, having her guns in, was placed off Yamairaw, to flank our lines.

Three French frigates were now advanced up the river to the mud-flat; one of them having twelve pounders, with two rebel galleys, carrying each two 18 pounders in their prows, anchored in Five-Fathom-Hole; from whence the frigate sailed into the back river, with intent to cannonade the rear of our lines: she threw a great number of shot, which being at their utmost range, did no execution. The galleys advancing nearer did some damage to the houses. A few shot now and then from the river battery made them keep a respectable distance.

The French having now made regular approaches, and finished their batteries of mortars and cannon near enough to our works, on the 3d of October at midnight, opened their bomb-battery of nine large mortars: at day break they also opened with 37 pieces of heavy cannon, landed from the fleet, and fired on our lines and batteries with great fury. This lasted day and night, until the morning of the 9th, when finding little notice taken of their shot or shells, at day-break stormed, with their whole force, the Count D'Estaing at their head. This attempt proved most fatal to them, for they met with so very severe a repulse from only 300 men, assisted by the grape-shot from the batteries, that from this day they worked with indefatigable labour to carry off their cannon and mortars, and descended to a degree of civility we had hitherto been strangers to. Their loss was very great, most of their best officers and soldiers were killed and wounded; the Count D'Estaing among the latter.

On the night of the 17th the French entirely quitted their works, retreated to their boats, and embarked under cover of their galleys. General Lincoln, with the rebel army, retreated up the country with great precipitation, burning every bridge behind them, and we are told their army is totally dispersed.

The

The French have been favoured by the weather to their utmost wishes the whole time of being on this coast, their great ships lying constantly at anchor in 14 fathoms, and the small craft from Charles-Town employed in watering them from this river. The only accident we know they met with was losing one boat with 100 men.

When the French troops were all embarked, an officer was sent on shore to exchange prisoners: this being finished, they lost no time in returning down the river with their frigates and galleys to Tybee.

The Vigilant, with the Scourge and Vindictive galleys, the Snake half galley, and three transports, were obliged to remain at Calibogie the whole siege, where Captain Christian, of the Vigilant, secured them all in so strong a position, and erected a battery on shore to protect them, that the French and rebels thought it most prudent to let them alone: they are now all at Tybee, the French fleet having left this coast the 26th of October, and their frigates left this river the 2d of November.

On the 4th of November the Myrtle navy victualler, which was taken by the French, and turned into a watering vessel, being blown out of this river a few days before they left it, returned to Tybee with a rebel galley, expecting to find their friends; they both fell into our hands. The galley is called the Rutledge, carrying two 18 pounders in her prow, and four sixes in her waist; I have named her the Viper, and appointed Mr. John Steel, master's mate of the Rose, to command her, with an establishment similar to the other galleys, until the admiral's pleasure is known. Mr. Steele's behaviour at the battery, on the spot where the French and rebels stormed our lines, deserves particular notice.

His majesty's ship Ariel, of 24 guns, on a cruise off Charles-Town (when the French came on this coast) was taken on the 11th of September, after a very gallant resistance, by the French frigate Amazon, of 36 guns. His majesty's ship Experiment, having lost all her masts and bowsprit in a gale of wind, on her passage from New-York to Savannah, fell into the middle of the French fleet off this bar, and was taken on the 24th of September, together with the Myrtle navy victualler, and Champion store-ship.

Part of the crews of the Experiment and Ariel, being sent on shore by the Count D'Estrang in exchange, will compleatly man the king's ships and galleys on this station, whose names are unders Fowey, Vigilant, Scourge galley, Comet galley, Keppel armed galley, Vindictive galley, Viper galley, Hornet half galley, Snake half galley, German armed ship, and Thunder galley from St. Augustine.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

THE following letters explain the rise of the late quarrel between Mr. Fox and Mr. Adam; to which we have added the account of the duel as published by their seconds.

St. Alban's Tavern, Saturday four o'clock, afternoon, November 27, 1779.

Mr. Adam presents his compliments to Mr. Fox, and begs leave to represent to him, that upon considering, again and again, what had passed between them last night, it is impossible for him to have his character cleared to the publick, without inserting the following paragraph in the news-papers.

"We have authority to assure the publick, that, in a conversation that passed between Mr. Fox and Mr. Adam, in consequence of the debate in the House of Commons, on Thursday last, Mr. Fox declared, that, however much his speech may have been misrepresented, he did not mean to throw any personal reflexion upon Mr. Adam."

Major Humberston does me the honour of delivering this to you, and will bring your answer.

S I R,

I am very sorry that it is utterly inconsistent with my ideas of propriety, to authorise the putting any thing into the news-papers relative to a speech which in my opinion required no explanation. You who heard the speech, must know that it did convey no personal reflexion upon you, unless you felt yourself in the predicament upon which I advertised. The account of my speech in the news-papers is certainly incorrect, and certainly unauthorised by me; and therefore, with respect to that, I have nothing to say.

Neither the conversation that passed at Brookes's, nor this letter, are of a secret nature, and if you have any wish to relate the one, or to show the other, you are perfectly at liberty so to do. I am, &c.
Chesterfield-Street, half past three, Sunday, November 28, 1779.

S I R,

As you must be sensible that the speech printed in the news-papers reflects upon me personally, and as it is from that only that the publick can have their information, it is evident that unless that is contradicted by your authority, in as publick a manner as it was given, my character must be injured. Your refusal to do this, entitles me to presume that you approve of the manner in which that speech has been given to the publick, and justifies me in demanding the only satisfaction that such an injury will admit of.

Major Humberston is employed to settle all particulars, and the sooner this affair is brought

brought to a conclusion, the more agreeable to me. I have the honour to be, &c.

In consequence of the above the parties met, according to agreement, at eight o'clock in the morning. After the ground was measured out, at the distance of fourteen paces, Mr. Adam desired Mr. Fox to fire, to which Mr. Fox replied, "Sir, I have no quarrel with you, do you fire." Mr. Adam then fired, and wounded Mr. Fox, which we believe was not at all perceived by Mr. Adam, as it was not distinctly seen by either of ourselves. Mr. Fox fired without effect; we then interfered, asking Mr. Adam if he was satisfied? Mr. Adam replied, "Will Mr. Fox declare he meant no personal attack upon my character?" Upon which Mr. Fox said, this was no place for apologies, and desired him to go on. Mr. Adam fired his second

pistol without effect; Mr. Fox fired his remaining pistol in the air, and then saying, as the affair was ended, he had no difficulty in declaring he meant no more personal affront to Mr. Adam, than he did to either of the other gentlemen present, Mr. Adam replied, "Sir, you have behaved like a man of honour." Mr. Fox then mentioned, that he believed himself wounded, and, upon his opening his waistcoat, it was found it was so, but, to all appearance, slight. The parties then separated, and Mr. Fox's wound was, on examination, found not likely to produce any dangerous consequence.

Richard Fitzpatrick.

T. Mackenzie Humberston.

(The remainder of this month's intelligence, list of promotions, deaths, &c. will appear in the Appendix.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO

CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor is much obliged to J. S. and Co. of Blandford, they will find proper attention paid to their hints, if they examine the Chronology for this month, and the body of the Appendix, in which papers are usually inserted at the close of the year, that have been postponed for any particular reasons.

Lecture III. On Modern History, being received too late for this month, is necessarily deferred to January.

The Packet from Gulielmus L. was returned by the Penny-Post as directed. Many thanks are due to the writer for his kind intention; a resolution long since taken of not filling the Magazine with metaphysical controversy, which would be the case, if long remarks and observations on authors, inviting a reply and justification of their tenets were once admitted, will be a sufficient apology for refusing his ingenious criticisms on one of Mr. Knox's essays.

For the same reason we have been obliged to reject a paper from a very respectable quarter, concerning the indulgences granted by the late act of parliament to the Roman Catholick subjects. Some eminent Protestants approving, and others totally condemning that measure, the dispute in all probability will extend to volumes.

If the Musick composed by Budie his had accompanied the Pastoral, it should have been engraved, but we cannot possibly insert it as the case now stands.

The Convivial Invitation, and Christmas Holydays, are hasty sketches, which required the finishing hand of our old correspondent H. L. in their present loose address, we cannot present them to the publick.

Thoughts on Prudence did not come to hand till the 28th; but agreeable to the writer's request they will be found in the Appendix.

W. S. is desired to take notice that the first copy of the Goddess of the Groves was printed off before the second came to hand, which accounts for our silence. The Winter-Piece is received and will be inserted, suitable to the subject, in our Appendix.

The pieces of our other friends not answered in this note, will appear in our Magazine for January.

The following Query is submitted to the opinion of our learned correspondents, and their thoughts in reply are requested. What rank may imitation be said to hold in the natural order of beings; and consequently how far may it be distanced from truth. W. S.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WE are happy to have it in our power at the close of the year 1779, to congratulate our readers on a more promising aspect of publick affairs, than that which presented itself to the nation in the course of the summer.

The Genius of Britain, under the fostering hand of Providence, has again raised her drooping head, and with re-animated vigour is preparing to retort in her fies, the terror and dismay that like a contagion spread along our coasts; and extended its alarming symptoms even to the internal parts of the kingdom. The most pleasing hopes succeed to dreadful apprehensions; this renowned island, no longer trembling for her own safety, and confined to act merely on the defensive, now begins to be sensible of superior strength, and of resources sufficient to enable her to chastise her treacherous neighbours, and to compel them once more to sue for an honourable peace.

The revolution of another year, replete as the course of it must be with important events, will, in all probability enable us to entwine the laurel, the olive, and the bay, in a chaplet to adorn the brow of our gracious sovereign. Victory alone can insure solid peace, and it will be the poet's best theme to celebrate the renown of the one, and the blessings of the other.

In the mean time, it must afford great satisfaction to the friends of literature and of the arts which embellish society to know, that hitherto, the progress of war, has not impeded their success. From experience we mention, and from gratitude we are induced to commemorate in our frontispiece, this agreeable circumstance*. Arts and Sciences have continued in a flourishing state, amidst the universal gloom that threw a damp over the pleasures, and curbed the passions of sensuality.

The liberal protectors of the London Magazine have honoured it with their usual support; it is a branch of mental luxury, a rational indulgence, which the most rigid economy may allow, even in times, which call upon the most generous to retrench some of their expences.

After the professions we have made in the dedication of this volume to our august prince, it would be superfluous to add any repetition of our intentions to persevere steadily in that plan, which has obtained the support and approbation of the Publick, near half a century. But we must not omit our due thanks, for the contributions of the learned, the ingenious, and the witty, whose united assistance has given strength and beauty to our composite edifice. Their future aid is respectfully solicited; their compliance will be esteemed and honoured.

* See the Frontispiece.

LOND. MAG. APP. 1779

GEORGE



GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Our trusty and well-beloved *Richard Baldwin*, of *Paternoster-Row*, in Our City of *London*, Bookseller, hath, by his Petition, humbly represented unto Us, that he is the Proprietor of a Work that is published monthly, entitled,

The **LONDON MAGAZINE.**

In which is contained many original Pieces, that were never before printed; and that he is at a great expence in paying Authors for their Labours in writing and compiling the said Work, which has been published once a Month for near Thirty Years past, and hath met with great approbation from the Publick.— That he is now publishing therein

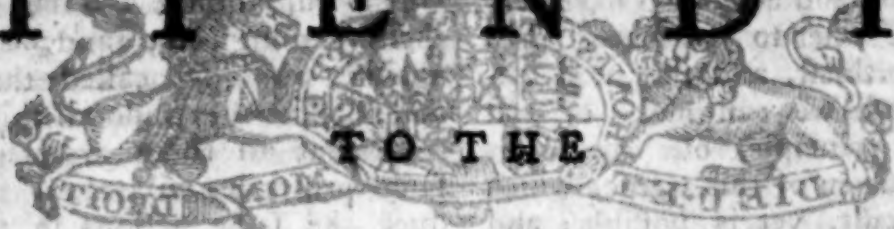
An Impartial and Succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the PRESENT WAR,

To be illustrated with many Maps and Charts, which hath already been so well received, as to induce several Persons to reprint it in other periodical Publications; and being desirous of reaping the Fruits of his very great Expence and Labour, in the Prosecution of this Work, and enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may arise from printing and vending the same, without any other Person interfering in his just Property, he most humbly prays Us, to grant him Our Royal Licence and Protection, for the sole printing, publishing, and vending the said Work. And We do, therefore, by these Presents, so far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that case made and provided, grant unto him, the said *Richard Baldwin*, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, our Licence for the sole printing, publishing, and vending the said Work, for the Term of Fourteen Years, strictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint, abridge, or, publish the same, either in the like or any other Volume, or Volumes whatsoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or distribute, any Copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Consent and Approbation of the said *Richard Baldwin*, his Heirs, Executors, or Assigns, under their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils. Whereof, the Commissioners, and other Officers of Our Customs, the Master, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, That due Obedience may be rendered to Our Will and Pleasure herein declared. Given at Our Court at *Kensington*, the 23d Day of *October*, 1759, in the Thirty-Third Year of Our Reign.

His Majesty's Command

W. P. I. T.

A P P E N D I X



TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A DISSERTATION ON PRUDENCE.

BY A YOUNG OXONIAN.

P RUDENCE is at once the noblest and the most valuable of all the qualifications we have to boast of: it at the same time gives testimony of our having exerted the faculties of our souls in the wisest manner, and conducts us through life with ease and tranquillity, that all the boasted offices of other accomplishments can never give us. The ancient moralists with great reason placed it in the first rank of human endowments, and called it the parent and guide of all the other virtues. Without Prudence, nothing in our lives is good, nothing decent, nothing truly agreeable or permanent: it is the rule and government of all our actions; and is to conduct in this motly world of chances, what physick is to the body, the surest means of preventing disorder, and the only medicine to cure it. In it consists the general test of thoughts, of words, of actions: in it we find the knowledge of those things we ought to desire and to avoid; and without it a present inconvenience were more eligible than a future ruin. Prudence is the just estimation and trial of all things; it is the eye that sees all, and that ought to direct all, and order all: and when any favourite passion hoodwinks it for the time, man ceases to be man, levels himself with the brutes, and gives up that sacred

prerogative his reason, to be actuated by the meanest of all principles.

The three great provinces in which this virtue exercises itself, are those three things which stamp an honour, or contempt on all that we do; these are, to consult and deliberate well, to judge and resolve well, and finally, in consequence of these, to conduct and execute well those plans of action, which will make ourselves and our fellow-creatures most happy, and do the greatest honour in our power to our nature, and to the great Creator of it. Prudence is of all the virtues the most universal: it extends itself to all things, and that not only in the gross, but in every the minutest part, and is as infinite as the division of our thoughts, or the subjects of their contemplation. Chastity may keep a man from diseases, while he beggars himself by profusion upon the undeserving; and temperance prevent a fever, while the possessor of it dies of mere want of nourishment; but Prudence justly called by Seneca the *auriga virtutum*, the conductor of the virtues, if linked with them, or supplying the place of them would guard from one danger, while it secured against another; and be as much above the reach of contraries as accidents.

It has been observed by Seneca, that Prudence is a qualification difficult to be arrived at; and many of the idle people of the world have thought this an admirable excuse for being wholly

without it, not considering that indolence is the destruction of every other virtue as well as of this; and that he who will not exert his reason in the choice of good and evil, shall have very little of the former to his share. The best, the worthiest, and the most advantageous use we can make of that pre-eminent principle, our reason, is in the acquisition of this virtue, which though difficult, yet is possible; and though at a distance yet always attainable. The ancients loved to speak in allegories, and in this manner a celebrated author has given us, the plain method of attaining this valuable quality: he says, *use is its father, and memory its mother.* History, he tells us, is the mother of memory, and by this short and easily remembered lesson, he inculcates to us a careful reading and observation of the world, as the first principles on which to found the basis of this virtue; then a just memory to retain the lessons taught us by our own observations, and those of others; and after this we find, that practice alone is necessary to turn the accidents of others to our own account; to furnish ourselves with Prudence at the expence of those miseries which have befallen others, for want of it; or in the pleasing remembrance of the benefits those who have been possessed of it have before received by it. The great inconstancy and uncertainty of human things, in which by one change only of some accident or circumstance, the whole is altered, and every thing overthrown that was built upon it, is one of the great discouragements to the prosecution of this guide and guardian of our actions: but though the generality of the world from this condemn Prudence in many cases, as a useless and an unnecessary virtue, it is because in all these cases they know not what it is. The prudent people of the world make but a small part of the vast multitude of those who crowd our streets; and those accidents that ruin the settled schemes of action, though frequent in the world, yet happen very seldom among this part of it. One great office of Prudence is, the collecting contrary things, and the distinguishing those, which though very like one another are not the same, though generally supposed to be so: this gives a pre-

eminence to the prudent man over all the world beside, in that he sees things in their proper colours, and consequently expects those things from them which ruin others by the surprise of their coming on; and is guarded against what are called the changes and chances that undo all things.

Men at all times are men, and the same principles will at all times produce the same actions in them; the man who has built his Prudence on the Platonick system, that is, on the basis of observation, will remember what such a man did on such an occasion; and in a like case will expect such another man to do the same, while others expecting nothing but what will make for their plan, are distressed by his doing the only thing, that if they could have foreseen at all, they would have foreseen his doing.

Though Prudence, on these principles, is a great and sovereign power, it is not however an unlimited and arbitrary one: and though of infinitely greater use than generally allowed by those who do not possess it, it is not yet however of universal. While we are men we must be in obscurity: the causes of many things are wholly unknown to us, and their first principles, their seeds and roots hidden from our eyes; nay, in many cases they are such as human reason neither can nor ought to seek after. Pliny in his panegyric of Trajan observes, that the causes of good and evil often are hid from human eyes, under the false appearances of one another; and we find even in the Holy Scriptures numerous instances of the same kind, though by the express will of the great Sovereign of all things: in these cases human Prudence is baffled, and at a loss, and all we have for it is, to submit and own the finite nature of even the best qualities of our souls, while in this earthly prison. He who is possessed of true Prudence will arrive at this submission by easy rules; and in that practices, perhaps, the very virtue for which this mystery of causes was ordained, *humility*.

In reply to this, we are told, that fortune, chance, fate, or by whatever other blind name we choose to express a ruling power whose end we cannot know, has often the ascendant over this virtue even in its highest pitch, and

And makes things run counter to the best council and foresight it can furnish us with: by this means it sometimes happens that the best attempts have the worst event; and that the same actions, so far as we are able to see, produce fortunate ends to some men, and unhappy to others; or are, as we express it, lucky and unlucky to the same man in two succeeding days.

When Lentulus reproached Cato with the ill success of his elaborate schemes to prevent the ruin of his country; that noble heathen answered, "I am master of the means, not of the success of our attempts." We find it often in the power of fortune to sport with our wisest schemes, and overthrow in a moment what had been for years deliberating with wisdom, with resolution, and with secrecy.

The true office of wisdom is, to teach us not to think too well or too ill of any thing; and the honest intent of the British moralist being ever to set the virtues and the follies of mankind in their true light, it would be no more to our purpose to exalt human Prudence, the virtue we are here inculcating the practice of, into that perfection which our natures are incapable of, than to sink it below what it truly is. We see in this fair view both sides of the question, what it can, and what it cannot do; and while we find it insufficient to govern all the changes and chances of the world; yet it is able to control and set at naught so many of them, that though limited, it is very great; and though not perfect, yet the most valuable, the most worthy our eager pursuit of any of the qualifications we can arrive at.

Prudence alone can do great things for us, and on the other hand, all the virtues we are capable of are without Prudence nothing to us in this world. *Vix consili expers mole ruit sua*—Strength without Prudence sinks beneath its own weight—is a maxim as old as Horace, and from his days to this time, we have met with a series

of histories and observations that abundantly confirm the truth of it. The human mind needs not less the assistance, and even the governance of Prudence, than the body: our passions are, as much as ungoverned strength, the ruin of themselves; nay, our very virtues without this sacred guide too often run into their resembling vices, charity into profusion, benevolence into prodigality, and so of all the rest.

Human nature is by much the most perverse, the roughest, and the hardest to be tamed of all we see in the creation; attention, art, and industry are required to the making any thing of it; and we find in general, that men are most obstinately bent against instruction, and in all ways hate and despise those who would give it them. Here Prudence exerts, more than in any other circumstance, her art and honest address to lead the stubborn mind to its own happiness, and persuade not command us to those things which will hereafter be the blessings of our being.

The younger part of our life generally stamps what the rest is to be, and according to what principles a man imbibes in that he is good or bad, or in other words happy or miserable in all the rest of it. While we are children we are to be compelled into the necessary steps for future wisdom, as not foreseeing the advantages of it; but the moralist begs leave to recommend to all his readers between fifteen and twenty, the choice of what they had before imposed on them. To be instructed is an honour, not a scandal to our nature and capacity; and what happiness to a rational creature ought to be so great as a consciousness of growing every day wiser and wiser; the sense of this advantage is the greatest of all proofs of a good natural understanding; and one of the greatest truths in all morality is, that next to the being able to give instruction, the greatest of all wisdom is shown in the being willing to receive it.

RULES FOR A CLUB FORMERLY ESTABLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

(Drawn up by Dr. Franklin. See our Review of his Political, Miscellaneous, and Philosophical Pieces, in our last, p. 562.)

Previous Question, to be answered at every Meeting.

HAVE you read over these queries this morning, in order to consider what you might have to offer the Junto [touching] any one of them?

1. Have you met with any thing in the author you last read, remarkable, or suitable to be communicated to the Junto? particularly in history, morality, poetry, physick, travels, mechanick arts, or other parts of knowledge.

2. What new story have you lately heard agreeable for telling in conversation?

3. Hath any citizen in your knowledge failed in his business lately, and what have you heard of the cause?

4. Have you lately heard of any citizen's thriving well, and by what means?

5. Have you lately heard how any present rich man, here or elsewhere, got his estate?

6. Do you know of any fellow-citizen, who has lately done a worthy action, deserving praise and imitation? or who has committed an error proper for us to be warned against and avoid?

7. What unhappy effects of intemperance have you lately observed or heard? of imprudence? of passion? or of any other vice or folly?

8. What happy effects of temperance? of prudence? of moderation? or of any other virtue?

9. Have you or any of your acquaintance been lately sick or wounded? If so, what remedies were used, and what were their effects?

10. Who do you know that are shortly going voyages or journies, if one should have occasion to send by them?

11. Do you think of any thing at present, in which the Junto may be serviceable to mankind? to their country, to their friends, or to themselves?

12. Hath any deserving stranger arrived in town since last meeting, that you heard of? and what have you heard or observed of his character or merits? and whether think you, it lies in the power of the Junto to oblige him, or encourage him as he deserves?

13. Do you know of any deserving young beginner lately set up, whom it lies in the power of the Junto any way to encourage?

14. Have you lately observed any defect in the laws of your country, [of] which it would be proper to move the legislature for an amendment? Or do you know of any beneficial law that is wanting?

15. Have you lately observed any encroachment on the just liberties of the people?

16. Hath any body attacked your reputation lately? and what can the Junto do towards securing it?

17. Is there any man whose friendship you want, and which the Junto, or any of them, can procure for you?

18. Have you lately heard any member's character attacked, and how have you defended it?

19. Hath any man injured you, from whom it is in the power of the Junto to procure redress?

20. In

This was an early performance; and carries along with it an air of singularity, accompanied with such operative good sense and philanthropy, as characterises it for Dr. Franklin's. It did not come into my possession early enough for insertion in the body of the work; but it belongs to the division of General Politics after p. 81, as the chief ends proposed by it tend to the advancement of a state.—The Club for which it was written, was held (as I have supposed) in Philadelphia; and if I am well informed was composed of men considerable for their influence and discretion; for though the chief measures of Pennsylvania usually received their first formation in this Club, it existed for 30 years without the nature of its institution being publicly known.

"20. In what manner can the Junta, or any of them, assist you in any of your honourable designs?"

"21. Have you any weighty affair in hand, in which you think the advice of the Junta may be of service?"

"22. What benefits have you lately received from any man not present?"

"23. Is there any difficulty in matters of opinion, of justice, and injustice, which you would gladly have discussed at this time?"

"24. Do you see any thing amiss in the present customs or proceedings of the Junta, which might be amended?"

ANY person to be qualified, to stand up, and lay his hand on his breast, and be asked these questions; viz.

"1. Have you any particular disrespect to any present members?—*Answer.* I have not.

"2. Do you sincerely declare that you love mankind in general; of what profession or religion soever?—*Answer.* I do.

"3. Do you think any person ought to be harmed in his body, name or goods, for mere speculative opinions, or his external way of worship?—*Ans.* No.

"4. Do you love truth for truth's sake, and will you endeavour impartially to find and receive it yourself and communicate it to others?—*Answer.* Yes.

THE PRESENT SITUATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(From Mr. Eden's Letter to the Earl of Carlisle.)

WE are engaged in a war against the united force of France and Spain, under many new and considerable disadvantages.

1. North America, once the strength of our loins, is now become our weakness; and not negatively so; she is actually and extensively employed in the hands of our enemies to weigh us down. I avoid going into detail on this point; it would lead me too far.

2. The bitterness of the above-mentioned circumstance was the less wanting to complete the cup of our misfortunes, when it is considered, that we begin this war, already steeped in taxes to the very lips, and with a national debt of not less than 140 millions sterling, which absorbs almost five millions sterling of our revenue for mere interest.

3. It has already been stated, that we are destitute of allies.

4. It must also be confessed, that the united fleets of our enemies exceed in number, and in the aggregate of their apparent strength, any naval force that we are yet able to produce.

We are to examine, on the other hand, the favourable particulars, such as they are, and however indirect or indecisive. Having contemplated the shape and size of our burden, it will be fair to consider the sinews and strength which are to support it.

1. The natural circumstances of our situation first present themselves: they are familiar to us, because every geographical grammar describes them, but they are not the less important; and they are what the combined powers cannot deprive us of, unless they can possess themselves of our island, or (which I trust is equally improbable) sink it in the ocean. The particular position of Great Britain upon the globe (in which too her derivative strength from her sister island and kingdom well deserves observation), her extent, climate, shores, productions, and, above all, her ports and harbours, give her many advantages, as well in commerce as in war, which no other nation enjoys or can enjoy.

2. The established honour and credit of her people in all pecuniary transactions with foreigners, the enterprising and industrious disposition of her manufacturers, and the commercial skill and spirit of her merchants, ensure to her, through a thousand channels, both ostensible and unseen, a large and constant influx of money, which is the support and life of effective war.

3. The bravery and excellence of her mariners (of which 96000 are at this day actually in the king's service) may, without any colouring of national prejudice, be called peculiar and unrivalled.

[*Queries No. 7 and 8 follow here, in the original.* E.]

led:—the rising strength of her military establishments is next to be observed; and the late exertions towards completing and forming that strength, must, at least, be admitted to have had the merit of success.—but above all, we may contemplate the magnitude of our fleets, and the general complete condition of the ships which compose them. From fleets so constructed, so manned, and so officered, as these are known to be, we have cause for good expectation as to the issue of this struggle, and might perhaps venture to cast anchor at this point of our hope.

In speaking of fleets and armies, I enter into no specification of numbers, which are increasing whilst my words are penning. The particulars of our force are generally and sufficiently known, both to us and to our enemies, for any purposes either of confidence on the one hand, or of serious reflection on the other.

But in stating the effective strength of Great Britain, we should not overlook our privateers, which, whenever the nature of the king's service ceases to restrain them, are in themselves a powerful and active aid in war, and the means of bringing much wealth into our ports.

4. And though it is true, that we begin this war under new and considerable disadvantages, it would be easy, if national situations in different periods were capable of any very satisfactory comparison, to show, that our situation in former wars has been subject to embarrassments, different indeed from what we now experience, but not less pressing at the time. This, however, would be poor consolation at best; and I might as reasonably remind your lordship of the wars maintained with success by a few Dutch fishing towns against the whole Spanish monarchy in the zenith of all its strength; and this at one time in circumstances so low, that their state was represented in their own medal by a ship without sails or rudder, with this inscription: *Incertum quo fata ferant*.

Consolations of that stamp are fit only for minds which are verging towards despondency. The resources and virtues of this country are to be called forth by arguments of a very different spirit, by a manly and just appreciation

of the nature of this unprovoked war, its necessity, and its importance.

And it will be found, that the eagerness and animosities which, in some wars, seem to arraign our species, and to give an unfavourable picture of mankind, are, in this war, consistent with the best qualities of our nature, and furnish a scene for every great and generous exertion.

The only question between us and our enemies is, whether we are to subsist as a nation, possessing its own liberties, pursuing its own commerce, and observing the rules of justice to all the world? or whether we shall be deprived of our dependencies, be stripped of our maritime power, become total and immediate bankrupts to all the world, and hold a crippled trade and commerce hereafter at the good will and compassion of the House of Bourbon? The stakes, involuntarily indeed deposited on our part, are our colonies, our islands, all our commercial establishments and distant possessions, our navy, our foreign garrisons, the free entrance and use of the different seas, and all the various parts of that complicated machine of trade, credit and taxation, which forms our position among the states of the world.

The declension of a state which has been great and flourishing in its agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, is much more terrible in all its circumstances, than the extreme habitual poverty of another nation that has never experienced better days.

If the superstructure of our greatness should give way, this gaudy scene of national splendor and national happiness would soon be changed into a dreary picture of general wretchedness and ruin.

Nor would that downfall, melancholy as it is to contemplate, fill the measure of our woes: we hitherto know little or nothing, within this island, of the calamities of war; but we should, from that hour, be open to those calamities as often as any neighbouring nation might think proper to bring them upon us. In short, we have more to lose than any other nation under Heaven: what we have to gain, exclusive of the recovery of our colonies, and the reduction of our enemies within due bounds, can be decided

App.
of the nature of this unprovoked war,
its necessity, and its importance.
And it will be found, that the eager-
ness and animosities which, in some
wars, seem to arraign our species, and
to give an unfavourable picture of man-
kind, are, in this war, consistent with
the best qualities of our nature, and
furnish a scene for every great and ge-
nerous exertion.
The only question between us and
our enemies is, whether we are to sub-
sist as a nation, possessing its own liber-
ties, pursuing its own commerce, and
observing the rules of justice to all the
world? or whether we shall be deprived
of our dependencies, be stripped of our
maritime power, become total and im-
mediate bankrupts to all the world, and
hold a crippled trade and commerce
hereafter at the good will and compas-
sion of the House of Bourbon? The
stakes, involuntarily indeed deposited on
our part, are our colonies, our islands,
all our commercial establishments and
distant possessions, our navy, our fo-
reign garrisons, the free entrance and
use of the different seas, and all the
various parts of that complicated ma-
chine of trade, credit and taxation,
which forms our position among the
states of the world.
The declension of a state which has
been great and flourishing in its agri-
culture, manufactures, and commerce,
is much more terrible in all its circum-
stances, than the extreme habitual po-
verty of another nation that has never
experienced better days.
If the superstructure of our great-
ness should give way, this gaudy scene
of national splendor and national hap-
piness would soon be changed into a
dreary picture of general wretchedness
and ruin.
Nor would that downfall, melan-
choly as it is to contemplate, fill the
measure of our woes: we hitherto
know little or nothing, within this
island, of the calamities of war; but
we should, from that hour, be open to
those calamities as often as any neigh-
bouring nation might think proper to
bring them upon us. In short, we
have more to lose than any other na-
tion under Heaven: what we have to
gain, exclusive of the recovery of our
colonies, and the reduction of our ene-
mies within due bounds, can be decided
only by the event.
LOND

only in summing up accounts and signing the pacification.

Such is the predicament in which we stand:—nor is the war which brings it on, a war of choice to us: most wars deserving of that name, have proved fatal follies to the nations which have undertaken them. Yet it generally happens that wars are of choice to one of the combatants, and sometimes to both. The wisdom and the foresight, the bodily strength and possible exertions of man, are confined by his nature to narrow limits; but under these humbling circumstances he conceives high thoughts; his disposition is restless, his ambition boundless: filling in himself a narrow space, he can labour in his imagination to add dominion to dominion; and can exert his short-lived faculties to frame remote and immortal designs. If the accidents of birth or situation in society give him a leading influence over multitudes, he can use that power as a scourge to his fellow-creatures, and for the purpose of spreading devastation over the earth. But providence, in the precarious and complicated difficulties attending all wars, has contrived a salutary check to these airy elevations; turbulent ambition generally defeats itself, and aspiring monarchies blindly work towards their own destruction. It rarely happens in modern wars, that any successes, however brilliant, are weighty enough to counterbalance the mere expences which they occasion.

5. The natural strength, the commercial pre-eminence, and the naval and military spirit of our country, are considerations of great weight, when aided by a conviction of the unprovoked necessity and essential importance of the war in which we are engaged. Here, then, we come, with much advantage, to that point of our consolation and hope, which is to be found in the very circumstances of our finance and taxation, however unpromising they may appear to the first view.

The nature and necessity of great military force in modern states, form too obvious and too trite a subject to be insisted on. That necessity, as well as the expence attending it, both increase with the progress, advancement, and riches of each particular society.

The system of modern war, which spins out contests through several cam-

paigns; the levying and preparation of armies for the field; the recruiting of those armies, which, in the civilization of present times, can only be effected by drawing individuals from manufacture, agriculture, and other lucrative employments; the pay and subsistence of armies so formed; their transport from place to place; their clothing, arms, camp equipage, ammunition and artillery, articles of great cost (to which, in the instance of maritime states, must be added, the immense and complicated charge of naval force):—all these considerations united, have made the modern science of war a business of expence unknown to former times. Perhaps it would not be difficult to show that it is become, in great measure, a science of money; but it will be sufficient for the present purpose, to admit that there are great and evident advantages on that side which is the most opulent, and can best and longest support the charge of a contest.

It seems to be the plain and settled policy of this country, in a war like the present, to have a well regulated army properly stationed for any purpose of immediate defence against sudden invasion, and sufficiently large to deter an enemy from landing in force, in order to make a settlement or continued war. The old and favourite idea of trusting chiefly to our wooden walls, will again be wise, when we are again decidedly in possession of our old and favourite superiority at sea. At present, the predilection for wooden walls would be a fatal disadvantage, if it led us to use them as if they were fixed into our coast for its defence. The old saying of De Witt, relative to one of our kings, "*Imperator maris, terre dominus*," is wise only when properly construed. Fleets employed to cover a coast, are not only precarious in their exertions, which depend much on winds, but are miserably confined as to all the effects of naval war. Those effects are only felt when our fleets can keep the sea, in order to protect our commerce, and annoy that of our enemies, as well as to defend our distant possessions, and to cover descents and continual incursions. Such objects, however, cannot be pursued, nor can we in wisdom hazard any thing, whenever the state of our internal defence is such as to require the presence of our fleets

fleets for the protection of our dock-yards, of our ports, and even of our metropolis.

It is for these reasons that the late efforts of this country, to make herself internally strong, afford very auspicious hopes of the ensuing years (for years I fear it must last) of this war.—Our fleets will hereafter have a full liberty of action and exertion.

In completing this system of internal strength, it is, perhaps, to be regretted, that the original idea of our militia must gradually wear off.—A recruit for that body of men must begin to mean the same thing as a recruit for mere mercenary troops; and the militia itself will, in effect, become a disciplined and well exercised standing army; it will, however, retain the advantage of being still officered by men who hold their situations only from a disinterested love to their country: nor would it be difficult, perhaps, to show, that a militia degenerated from its original institution *thus far and no farther*, is the best species of military strength that an opulent and free country can have; being excepted from the ordinary jealousies justly annexed to standing armies, and composing, at the same time, a solid support against foreign enemies.

The expences which this whole system must occasion are great; they are not greater, however, in any respect than must be incurred by our adversaries, unless they will submit to the certainty of carrying on a losing war. It rarely happens that wars cease for the want of mutual animosity in either party, or for the want of men to fight the quarrel; that side must first quit the field whose exchequer first fails—I do not mean to follow up this idea, by going into any detail of the finances of France and Spain; I am totally unequal to such an attempt: foreign revenue is an affair of eternal fluctuation and some mystery; and those amongst us who are the best informed on this subject feel, I believe, that they possess very little precision with regard to it. The best accounts, which I have seen, lead me to believe, that so late as the beginning of 1778 the perpetual debt of France amounted to one hundred and twenty millions sterling, and about thirty millions sterling charged on life-rents and tontines; and that

her annual income, even in times of peace, and under the management of an excellent financier, was not equal to her annual expenditure.—With regard to Spain, it is well known that she is subject also to a large perpetual debt; that her ordinary revenue is about five millions sterling, and that her system leads her, even in times of peace, to unstring every sinew of the publick strength, and to keep in a state of beggary that numerous class of subjects from which alone any extraordinary aid is to be expected. I do not desire, however, to dwell upon a subject, on which our reasonings would, perhaps, be imperfect and erroneous, even if our informations were better. The pressing object is to know that we are able to raise supplies for many years of war, if our exigencies should require them:—a great publick charge is necessary; the great business is to contrive that it may be forth coming, and as little burthensome as possible.

It is true that our debts are now near fifty millions beyond what our stoutest statesmen of forty years ago thought it possible for us to bear.—And it was the assertion of our best political writers, prior to the late war, that our debt (then seventy-two millions) had brought us to the brink of inevitable bankruptcy: yet the debt was doubled in that war; and though our taxes were multiplied much beyond any detail that can come within the compass of these letters, our situation both in credit and in commerce was at the close of that war more flourishing than ever.

On ne monte jamais si haut que quand on ne sait pas où on va, said Cromwell to the president de Bellievre. This idea may be applicable to our present debt and exertions. We are not, indeed, to proceed with a careless speed, unsuspicious of consequences, and insensible of the precipice towards which we are advancing. Our situation obliges us to go on; we have only to use the best caution that we can. Means must be found; the choice only of those means, as far as there is any choice, is material. It would be a stupid and wilful blindness not to see the difficulties to which we are tending. But the question is, are those difficulties necessary? If they are necessities, we must meet them like necessities. The exertions already made go far beyond

what might have been thought practicable, if we had hesitated about the state of our finance, and had not felt that we are contending for the sources from which that finance is drawn.

In the course of a war, it sometimes happens that the original object becomes a purpose of the second or third magnitude. The original great object of this war is the recovery of our Colonies (and we should never lose sight of that object;) but our first purpose at present is to establish our superiority at sea against France and Spain. If by our naval exertions we can effectually protect our commerce, and preserve our carrying trade; our riches, the life of war, are as safe as our springs or rivers; and floods of treasure will flow into the kingdom with every tide.

In a wide extended empire like this, the occasional loss of very valuable possessions and dependencies will be the fate of every contest in which we are

engaged; but these circumstances, though cruel to our feelings at the time, may be set right at the close of a war. Our exertions must not be checked by a daily dread of such contingencies. If we are to waste our strength in guarding against rumours, and in protecting by our fleets every accessible corner, we may rest assured that every wind will bring us an account of some new loss. A war carried on by this country, must be a war of enterprise, and not of defence; the advantages of the former are peculiar to Great Britain. In the opening indeed of a war, whilst the force of the country is forming, and whilst proper means are taking to strengthen the accessible parts of the coast, it may be right to keep our principal fleet within reach; because it is always the wisdom of a state to adapt its situation to its circumstances; but we must never forget that this is not our natural mode of making war.

AN ACCOUNT OF A CURE OF THE ST. VITUS'S DANCE BY ELECTRICITY.

In a Letter from Anthony Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S. at Northampton, to William Henley, F. R. S.

(From the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, Part I. for 1779.)

S I R,

Northampton, Oct. 28, 1778.

AGREEABLE to my promise, I now proceed to give you some account of a recent cure performed by electricity, which will, I think, afford you much pleasure.

Ann A. Gutter, a girl of ten years of age, of a pale, emaciated habit, was admitted an out-patient at the Northampton-Hospital on the 6th of June last. From her father's account it appeared (for she was speechless and with difficulty supported from falling by two assistants) that she had for six weeks laboured under violent convulsive motions, which affected the whole frame, from which she had very short intermissions, except during sleep; that the disease had not only impaired her memory and intellectual faculties, but of late had deprived her of the use of speech.

Volatile and foetid medicines were now recommended, and the warm bath every other night; but with no better success, except that the nights which

had been restless became somewhat more composed. Blisters and anti-spasmodics were directed, and particularly the flowers of zinc, which were continued till the beginning of July, but without the least abatement of the symptoms; when her father growing impatient of fruitless attendance at the Hospital, I recommended, as a dernier resort, a trial of electricity, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Underwood, an ingenious electrician. After this I heard no more of her till the first of August, when her father came to inform me that his daughter was well, and desired she might have her discharge. To which, after expressing my doubts of the cure, I consented; but should not have been perfectly convinced of it, had I not received afterwards a full confirmation of it from Mr. Underwood, dated Sept. 16th, an extract from whose letter I will now give you in his own words:

"I have long expected the pleasure

of seeing you, that I might inform you how I proceeded in the cure of the poor girl. As the case was particular, I have been very minute, and wish you may find something in it that may be useful to others. If you think it proper, I beg you will state the case medically, and make it as publick as you please.—July 5th. On the glass-footed stool for thirty minutes: sparks were drawn from the arms, neck, and head, which caused a considerable perspiration, and a rash appeared in her forehead. She then received shocks through her hands, arms, breasts, and back; and from this time the symptoms abated, her arms beginning to recover their uses*.

“July 13th. On the glass-footed stool forty-five minutes; received strong shocks through her legs and feet, which from that time began to recover their wonted uses; also four strong shocks through the jaws, soon after which her speech returned.

“July 23d. On the glass-footed stool for the space of one hour: sparks were drawn from her arms, legs, head, and breast, which for the first time she very sensibly felt; also two shocks through the spine. She could now walk alone; her countenance became more florid, and all her faculties seemed wonderfully strengthened, and from this time she continued mending to a state of perfect health.

“Every time she was electrified positively, her pulse quickened to a great degree, and an eruption, much like the itch, appeared in all her joints.”

Thus far Mr. Underwood. To complete the history of this singular case, I this day (Oct. 28) rode several

miles, on my return from the country, to visit her; and had the satisfaction to find her in good health, and the above account verified in every particular, with this addition, that at the beginning of the disease she had but slight twitchings, attended with running, staggering, and a variety of involuntary gesticulations which distinguish the St. Vitus's dance, and that these symptoms were afterwards succeeded by convulsions, which rendered it difficult for two assistants to keep her in bed, and which soon deprived her of speech and the use of her limbs. The eruptions which appeared on the parts electrified soon receded, without producing any return of the symptoms, and therefore could not be called critical, but merely the effect of the electrical stimulus. Having given her parents some general directions as to her regimen, &c. I took my leave, with a strong injunction to make me acquainted in case she should happen to relapse. Before I conclude, it may not be improper to observe, that some time ago I was fortunate enough to cure a boy who had long had the St. Vitus's dance (though in a much less degree) by electricity. A violent convulsive disease, somewhat similar to the above, though, if I recollect right, not attended with the *aphonia*, was successfully treated in the same way by Dr. Watson, and is recorded in the Philosophical Transactions. May we not then conclude, that these facts alone, and more might perhaps be produced, are sufficient to entitle electricity to a distinguished place in the class of antispasmodics?

I am, &c.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DR. KNIGHT'S METHOD OF MAKING ARTIFICIAL LOADSTONES.

BY MR. BENJAMIN WILSON, F. R. S.

(*As a Letter to Joseph Banks, Esq. F. R. S.*)

S I R,

THE method of making artificial Loadstones, as it was discovered and practised by the late DR. GOWIN KNIGHT, being unknown to the publick, and I myself having been frequently present when the doctor was

employed in the most material steps of that curious process, I thought a communication thereof would be agreeable to you and the philosophick world.

The method was this: having provided himself with a large quantity of clean

• *The coated bottle held near a quart.*

clean filings of iron, he put them into a large tub that was more than one-third filled with clean water: he then, with great labour, worked the tub to and fro for many hours together, that the friction between the grains of iron by this treatment might break off such smaller parts as would remain suspended in the water for a time. The obtaining of those very small particles in sufficient quantity seemed to him to be one of the principal *desiderata* in the experiment.

The water being by this treatment rendered very muddy, he poured the same into a clean earthen vessel, leaving the filings behind; and when the water had stood long enough to become clear, he poured it out carefully, without disturbing such of the iron sediment as still remained, which now appeared reduced almost to impalpable powder. This powder was afterwards removed into another vessel, in order to dry it; but as he had not obtained a proper quantity thereof, by this one step, he was obliged to repeat the process many times.

Having at last procured enough of this very fine powder, the next thing to be done was to make a paste of it, and that with some vehicle which would contain a considerable quantity of the phlogistick principle; for this purpose he had recourse to linseed oil, in preference to all other fluids.

With these two ingredients only he

made a stiff paste, and took particular care to knead it well before he moulded it into convenient shapes.

Sometimes, whilst the paste continued in its soft state, he would put the impression of a seal upon the several pieces: one of which is in the British Museum.

This paste was then put upon wood, and sometimes on tiles, in order to bake or dry it before a moderate fire, at a foot distance or thereabouts.

The doctor found, that a moderate fire was most proper, because a greater degree of heat made the composition frequently crack in many places.

The time required for the baking or drying of this paste was generally five or six hours before it attained a sufficient degree of hardness. When that was done, and the several baked pieces were become cold, he gave them their magnetick virtue in any direction he pleased, by placing them between the extreme ends of his large magazine of artificial magnets for a few seconds or more, as he saw occasion.

By this method the virtue they acquired was such, that when any one of those pieces was held between two of his best ten guinea bars, with its poles purposely inverted, it immediately of itself turned about to recover its natural direction, which the force of those very powerful bars was not sufficient to counteract.

I am, &c.

THE VANITY OF EARTHLY PLEASURES.

"To be laid in the balance they are altogether lighter than vanity."

Psalms lxii. 9.

WHAT pleasure some persons take in following the amusements of the age, while others are as assiduous in the pursuit of riches, honours, and preferment, little thinking that every sublunary acquisition and enjoyment are as incapable of affording permanent satisfaction to a rational being formed for immortality, as they are of procuring lasting happiness and felicity in the present chequered scene of things. It is but a few weeks ago that the gay, fashionable, and affluent *Thymander* in the midst of earthly possessions and emoluments, breathed out his last in the wise man's energetick language—*Vanity of vanities, all is va-*

nity and vexation of spirit. And indeed when the sum total of all earthly acquirements is properly considered and weighed in the balance of sound reason and mature reflexion it amounts to little or nothing more than Solomon's declaration in the passage just quoted, VANITY AND VEXATION.

Florianthus, a man of fortune, abilities, and discernment, lived to the age of forty-three, eagerly grasping at wealth, dignity, and fame, before he was suitably convinced that each of them were utterly insufficient to make him truly happy; but a violent illness of three months brought him to a due sense of the folly of all worldly enjoyments.

ments and their absolute inability to satisfy the longing desires of a never-dying soul on the verge of quitting its frail tenement of mortality and corruption. Religion only can point out the way to obtain pleasure unallayed with pain; and felicity durable as eter-

nity itself. Dr. Young in his *Night Thoughts* very justly says,

Religion's all! descending from the skies
To wretched man; the goddess in her left
Holds out *this* world, and in her right the
next.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

THE JUSTIFYING MEMORIAL OF THE KING OF GREAT-BRITAIN,

In Answer to the EXPOSITION, &c. of the Court of FRANCE.

THE ambition of a power, ever a foe to publick tranquillity, hath at length obliged the king of Great-Britain to employ the strength which God and his people have confided to him, in a just and lawful war. It is in vain that France endeavours to justify, or rather disguise, in the eyes of Europe, by her last manifesto, the politics which seem to be dictated by pride and cunning, but which cannot be reconciled with the truth of facts, and the rights of nations. That equity, moderation, and love of peace, which have always regulated the steps of the king, now engage him to submit the conduct of himself and his enemies to the judgement of a free and respectable tribunal, which will pronounce, without fear or flattery, the decree of Europe to the present age, and to posterity. This tribunal, composed of the understanding and disinterested men of all nations, will never regard professions; and it is from the actions of princes that they ought to judge of the motives of their conduct, and the sentiments of their hearts.

When the king ascended the throne, he enjoyed the success of his arms in the four quarters of the world. His moderation re-established publick tranquillity, at the same time that he supported with firmness the glory of his crown, and procured the most solid advantages to his people. Experience had taught him how bitter and afflicting are the fruits even of victory; and how much wars, whether happy or unsuccessful, exhaust a people without aggrandizing their prince. His actions proved to the world that he knew the value of peace, and it was at least to be presumed, that that reason which had enlightened him to discern the inevitable calamities of war, and the dangerous vanity of conquest, inspired him

with the sincere and unshaken resolution of maintaining the publick repose, of which he was himself the author and guaranty. These principles were the foundations of that conduct which his majesty held invariably for the fifteen years which followed the peace concluded at Paris in 1763, that happy æra of quiet and happiness, will be preserved for a long time, by the recollection, perhaps the regret, of the European nations. The instructions of the king to all his ambassadors were impressed with the marks of his character and maxims.

He recommended it to them as the most important part of their duty, to listen, with the most scrupulous attention, to the complaints, and representations of the powers, his neighbours or allies; to stifle, in the beginning, all grounds of quarrel that might embitter, or alienate the minds of men; to turn aside the scourge of war, by every expedient, compatible with the dignity of the sovereign of a respectable nation; and to inspire all people with a just confidence, on the political system of a court which detested war, without fearing it; which employed no other means than those of reason and sincerity, and which had no other object but the general tranquillity. In the midst of this calm, the first sparks of discord were kindled in America. The intrigues of a few bold and criminal leaders, who abused the credulous simplicity of their countrymen, insensibly seduced the greatest part of the English colonies to raise the standard of revolt against the mother country, to which they were indebted for their existence and their happiness. The court of Versailles easily forgot the faith of treaties, the duties of allies, and the right of sovereigns, to endeavour to profit of circumstances which appeared favour-

able to its ambitious designs. It did not blush to debase its dignity, by the secret connections it formed with rebellious subjects; and after having exhausted all the shameful resources of perfidy and dissimulation, it dared to avow, in the face of Europe (full of indignation at its conduct) the solemn treaty which the ministers of the Most Christian King had signed with the dark agents of the English colonies, who founded their pretended independence on nothing but the daringness of their revolt. The offensive declaration which the Marquis de Noailles was ordered to make to the court of London, on the 13th of March, 1778, authorised his majesty to repel, by force of arms, the unheard-of insult that was offered to the honour of his crown; and the king remembered, on that important occasion, what he owed his subjects and himself. The same spirit of imposture and ambition continued to reign in the councils of France. Spain, who has, more than once, repented having neglected her true interests, to follow blindly the destructive projects of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon, was engaged to change the part of mediator, for that of enemy of Great Britain. The calamities of war are multiplied, but the Court of Versailles hath, hitherto, nothing to boast of the success of its military operations; and Europe knows well how to rate those naval victories, which exist no where but in the Gazettes and Manifestoes of pretended conquerors.

Since war and peace impose on nations duties entirely different, and even opposite, it is indispensibly necessary to distinguish, in reasoning as well as in conduct, the two conditions: but in the last Manifesto, published by France, these two conditions are perpetually confounded: she pretends to justify her conduct in making the best, by turns, nay almost at the same time, of those rights which an enemy only is permitted to claim, and of those maxims which regulate the obligations and procedure of national friendship. The finesse of the Court of Versailles, in blending incessantly two suppositions, which have no connexion, is the natural consequence of a false and treacherous policy, which cannot bear the light of the day. The sentiments and

conduct of the king have nothing to fear from the most severe scrutiny; but, on the contrary, invites it to distinguish clearly what his enemies have confounded with so much artifice. Justice alone can speak without fear, the language of reason and truth.

The full justification of his majesty, and the indelible condemnation of France, may be reduced to the proof of two simple, and almost self-evident principles:

First, That a profound, permanent, and, on the part of England, a sincere and true peace, subsisted between the two nations, when France formed connexions with the revolted colonies, secret at first, but afterwards publick and avowed.

Second, That according to the best acknowledged maxims of the rights of nations, and even according to the tenour of treaties actually subsisting between the two crowns; these connexions might be regarded as an infraction of the peace; and the publick avowal of these connexions was equivalent to a declaration of war on the part of the most Christian King.

This is, perhaps, the first time that a respectable nation hath had an occasion to prove two truths so incontestible; and the justice of the king's cause is already acknowledged by every disinterested and unprejudiced person.

“When Providence called the king to the throne, France enjoyed a most profound peace.” These are the expressions of the last Manifesto of the Court of Versailles, which easily remembers the solemn assurances of a sincere friendship, and the most pacific disposition which it received from his Britannick Majesty; and which were often renewed by the intervention of ambassadors to the two courts, during four years, until the fatal and decisive moment of the declaration of the Marquis de Noailles. The question, then, is to prove, that during this happy time of general tranquillity, England concealed a secret war under the appearances of peace; and that her unjust and arbitrary procedure was carried to such a pitch, as to render lawful, on the part of France, the boldest steps which are permissible only in a declared enemy. To attain this object, griefs clearly articulated and solidly established, should be produced before

before the tribunal of Europe. This great tribunal will require formal, and, perhaps, repeated proofs of the injury of the complaint, of a refusal of competent satisfaction, and of a protestation of the injured party, that it held itself highly offended by such refusal, and that it should look upon itself hereafter as released from the duties of friendship, and the bonds of treaties.

Those nations which respect the sanctity of oaths, and the advantages of peace, are the slowest to catch hold of opportunities which seem to discharge them from a sacred and solemn obligation; and it is but with trembling that they dare to renounce the friendship of powers from which they have long borne injustice and insult.

But the Court of Versailles hath been either ignorant of these wise and salutary principles, or it hath despised them; and instead of fixing the foundations of a just and legitimate war, it hath contented itself to spread thro' every page of its Manifesto general and vague complaints, expressed with exaggerations in a metaphorical style. It goes above threescore years back to accuse England of her want of care to ratify some commercial regulations, some articles of the treaty of Utrecht. It presumes to reproach the king's ministers with using the language of haughtiness and ambition, without condescending to the duty of proving imputations as unlikely as they are odious. The free suppositions of the ambition and insincerity of the Court of London are confusedly heaped up, as if they feared to be discriminated: the pretended insults which the commerce, the flag, and the territories of France have undergone, are insinuated in a very obscure manner; and at last there escapes an avowal of the engagement which the most Christian King had already made with Spain, "to avenge their respective wrongs, and put bounds to the tyrannical empire which England had usurped, and pretended to maintain over every sea."

It is difficult to encounter phantoms, or to answer closely and precisely to the language of declamation.

The just confidence of the king would undoubtedly desire to submit to the strictest examination, those vague complaints, those pretended wrongs, upon which the Court of Versailles has

so prudently avoided to explain itself, with that clearness and particularity, which alone could support its reasons, and excuse its conduct.

During a fifteen years peace, the interests of two powerful, and perhaps jealous nations, which approached in so many places in the old and new world, would inevitably furnish subjects of complaint and discussion, which a reciprocal moderation would always know how to settle, but which are but too easily sharpened and impoisoned by the real hatred, or affected suspicions, of a secret and ambitious enemy: and the troubles of America were but too apt to multiply the hopes, the pretenses, and the unjust pretensions of France. Nevertheless, such has been the ever uniform and ever peaceable conduct of the king and his ministers, that it hath often silenced his enemies; and if it may be permitted to discover the true sense of these indefinite and equivocal accusations, whose studied obscurity betrays the features of shame and artifice;—if it may be permitted to contest objects which have no existence, it may be affirmed, with the boldness of truth, that several of these pretended injuries are announced, for the first time, in a declaration of war, without having been proposed to the Court of London, at a time when they might have been considered with the serious and favourable attention of friendship.

In respect to those complaints which the ambassadors of his most Christian Majesty have communicated from time to time to the king's ministers, it would be easy to give, or rather to repeat satisfactory answers, which would demonstrate to the eyes of France herself, the king's moderation, his love of justice, and the sincerity of his disposition to preserve the general tranquillity of Europe.

Those complaints which the Court of Versailles may dispense with recollecting, were very rarely founded in truth and reason; and it was most generally found that those persons in Europe, America, or on the seas, from whom an ill-founded and suspected intelligence was derived, had not been afraid to abuse the confidence of France, the better to secure her secret intentions.

If some facts which France enhanced as the ground of her complaints, were

177
build
king
out
justi
of th
contr
woul
whom
ful ri
ried a
mies,
court
indiv
mult
consti
author
means
tended
naval
and th
able t
order;
of Ver
truth
jects h
ledge
majesty
fectual
injured
interest
been in
The ob
will su
what p
ings of
Is it li
ployed
colonies
he shou
itate
Europe,
of her
govern
the king
hon, h
his secur
But to
system t
nations,
to appea
Court of
in which
these pre
tick peac
prince
blood, to
penals, a
arms, the
can King
alliance an
LOND.

built on a less brittle foundation, the king's ministers cleared them up without delay, by a most clear and entire justification of the motives and rights of their sovereign, who might punish a contraband trade on his coast, without wounding the publick repose; and to whom the law of nations gave a lawful right to seize all vessels which carried arms or warlike stores to his enemies, or his rebellious subjects. The courts of justice were always open to individuals of all nations; and those must be very ignorant of the British constitution, who suppose that the royal authority was capable to shut out the means of appeal. In the vast and extended theatre of the operations of a naval war, the most active vigilance, and the most steady authority, are unable to discover or suppress every disorder; but every time that the Court of Versailles was able to establish the truth of any real injuries that its subjects had sustained, without the knowledge or approbation of the king, his majesty gave the most speedy and effectual orders to stop an abuse, which injured his own dignity, as well as the interests of his neighbours, who had been involved in the calamities of war. The object and importance of this war will suffice to show to all Europe, on what principles the political proceedings of England ought to be regulated. Is it likely, that whilst England employed her forces to bring the revolted colonies of America back to their duty, she should have chosen that moment to irritate the most respectable powers of Europe, by the injustice and violence of her conduct? Equity hath always governed the sentiments and conduct of the king; but on this important occasion, his very prudence is a warrant for his security and moderation.

But to establish clearly the pacifick system that subsisted between the two nations, nothing more is wanting than to appeal to the very testimony of the Court of Versailles. At the very time in which it doth not blush to place all these pretended infractions of the publick peace, which would have engaged a prince less sparing of his subjects blood, to make without hesitation reprisals, and to repel insult by force of arms, the minister of the Most Christian King spoke the language of confidence and friendship. Instead of de-

LOND. MAG. App. 1779.

nouncing any design of vengeance, with that haughty tone, which at least spares injustice from the reproaches of perfidy and dissimulation, the Court of Versailles concealed the most treacherous conduct under the smoothest professions. But those very professions serve, at present, to belye its declaration, and to call to mind those sentiments which ought to have regulated its conduct. If the Court of Versailles is unwilling to be accused of a dissimulation unworthy of its grandeur, it will be forced to acknowledge, that, till the moment that it dictated to the Marquis de Noailles, that declaration, which has been received as the signal of war, it did not know any grounds of complaints, sufficiently real, or sufficiently important, to authorise a violation of the obligations of peace, and the faith of treaties, to which it had sworn in the face of heaven and earth; and to disengage from that amity, of which, to the last moment, it had repeated the most solemn and lively assurances.

When an adversary is incapable of justifying his violence in the publick opinion, or even in his own eyes, by the injuries which he pretends to have received, he has recourse to the chimerical danger to which his patience might have been exposed; and in the place of solid facts, of which he is totally unprovided, he endeavours to substitute a vain picture, which hath existence only in his own imagination, perhaps his own heart.

The ministers of the Most Christian King, who seem to have felt the weakness of the means they were forced to employ, yet make impotent efforts to support those means, by the most odious and unaccountable suspicions: "The Court of London made preparations in its ports, and armaments, which could not have America for their object. Their intention was, consequently, too well determined for the king to mistake them, and from thence it became his duty to make such dispositions, as were capable of preventing the evil designs of his enemy, &c. In this state of affairs, the king found he had not a moment to lose."—This is the language of France; now we will show that of truth.

During the disputes that had arisen between Great Britain and her colonies, the

the Court of Versailles applied itself, with the most lively and determined ardour, to the augmentation of her marine. The king did not "pretend to reign as a tyrant of the seas," but he knows that, at all times, maritime forces have constituted the glory and safety of his dominions; and that they have often protected the liberty of Europe, against that ambitious state, which hath so long laboured to subdue it.

A sense of his dignity, and a just knowledge of his duty and his interests, engaged his majesty to watch, with an attentive eye, over the proceedings of France, whose dangerous policy, without a motive, and without an enemy, precipitated the building and arming of ships in all her ports; and which employed a considerable part of her revenues in the expence of those military preparations, the necessity or object of which it was impossible to declare. In that conjuncture the king could not avoid following the counsel of his prudence, and the example of his neighbours. The successive augmentation of their marine served as a rule for his; and without wounding the respect that he owed to friendly powers, his majesty declared publicly to his parliament, that England should be in a respectable state of defence. The naval force, which he had so carefully strengthened, was designed only to maintain the general tranquillity of Europe; and while the dictates of his own conscience disposed the king to give credit to the professions of the Court of Versailles, he prepared to have nothing to fear from the perfidious designs of its ambition. France now dares to suppose that the king, "instead of confining himself within the limits of a lawful defence, gave himself up to the hope of conquest, and that the reconciliation of Great Britain with her colonies, announced, on her part, a fixed project of re-allying them with her crown, to arm them against France."—Since, then, that the Court of Versailles cannot excuse its procedure, but in favour of a supposition destitute of truth and likelihood, the king hath a right to call upon that court, in the face of Europe, to produce a proof of an assertion as odious as bold; and to develop those publick operations, or secret intrigues, that can authorize the sus-

picious of France, that Great Britain, after a long and painful dispute, offered peace to her subjects, with no other design than to undertake a fresh war against a respectable power, with which she had preserved all the appearance of friendship.

After having faithfully exposed the frivolous motives and pretended wrongs of France, we can reflect, with a certainty, justified by reason and by fact, on the first proposition, so simple and so important—that a peace subsisted between the two nations, and that France was bound by every obligation of friendship and treaty to the king, who had never failed in his legitimate engagements.

The first article of the treaty, signed at Paris the 10th of February, 1763, between their Britannick, Most Christian, Catholic, and Most Faithful Majesties, confirms, in the most precise and solemn manner, the obligations which natural justice imposes on all nations which are in mutual friendship; but these obligations are specified and stipulated in that treaty by expressions as lively as they are just. After having comprised, in a general form, all the states and subjects of the high contracting powers, they declared their resolution "not only never to permit any hostilities by land or sea, but even to procure reciprocally, on every occasion, all that can contribute to their mutual glory, interest, or advantage, without giving any succour or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would do any prejudice to one or other of the high contracting parties." Such was the sacred engagement which France contracted with Great-Britain; and it cannot be disguised, that such a promise ought to bind with greater strength and energy against the domestick rebels, than the foreign enemies of the two crowns.

The revolt of the Americans put the fidelity of the Court of Versailles to a proof; and, notwithstanding the frequent examples that Europe hath already seen of its little regard to the faith of treaties, its conduct in these circumstances astonished and enraged every nation which was not blindly devoted to the interests, and even to the caprices of France. If France had intended to fulfil her duty, it was impossible for her to have mistaken it; the spirit, as well

as the letter of the treaty of Paris, imposed on her an obligation to bar her ports against the American vessels; to forbid her subjects to have any commerce with that rebellious people; and not to afford either succour or protection to the domestick enemies of a crown, with which she had sworn a sincere and inviolable friendship. But experience had too well enlightened the king in regard to the political system of his ancient adversaries, to suffer him to hope that they would conform exactly to those just and reasonable principles, which would have assured a general tranquillity.

As soon as the revolted colonies had completed their criminal enterprise, by an open declaration of their pretended independence, they thought to form secret connections with the powers who were the least favourable to the interests of their mother country; and to draw from Europe those military aids, without which it would have been impossible for them to have supported the war they had undertaken. Their agents endeavoured to penetrate into, and settle in the different states of Europe; but it was only in France that they found an asylum, hopes, and assistance. It is beneath the king's dignity to enquire after the era, or the nature of the correspondence, that they had the address to contract with the ministers of the Court of Versailles, and of which the publick effects were soon visible in the general liberty, or rather the unbounded licence of an illegitimate commerce. It is well known that the vigilance of the laws cannot always prevent artful, illicit traders, who appear under a thousand different forms, and whose avidity for gain makes them brave every danger, and elude every precaution; but the conduct of the French merchants, who furnished America not only with useful and necessary merchandize, but even with saltpetre, gunpowder, ammunition, arms, and artillery, loudly declared that they were assured not only of impunity, but even of the protection and favour of the ministers of the Court of Versailles.

An enterprise so vain and so difficult, that of hiding from the eyes of Great Britain, and of all Europe, the proceedings of a commercial company, associated for furnishing the Americans

with whatever could nourish and maintain the fire of a revolt, was not attempted. The informed publick named the chief of the enterprise, whose house was established at Paris; his correspondents at Dunkirk, Nantes, and Bourdeaux were equally known. The immense magazines which they formed, and which they replenished every day, were laden in ships that they built or bought, and they scarcely dissembled their objects, or, the place of their destination. These vessels commonly took false assurances for the French islands in America; but the commodities which composed their cargo were sufficient, before the time of their sailing, to discover the fraud and the artifice. These suspicions were quickly confirmed by the course they held; and at the end of a few weeks it was not surprising to hear they had fallen into the hands of the king's officers cruising in the American seas, who took them even within sight of the coasts of the revolted colonies. This vigilance was but too well justified by the conduct of those who had the luck or cunning to escape it; since they approached America only to deliver to the rebels the arms and ammunition which they had taken on board for their service. The only marks of these facts, which could be considered only as manifest breaches of the faith of treaties, multiplied continually, and the diligence of the king's ambassador to communicate his complaints and proofs to the Court of Versailles, did not leave him the shameful and humiliating resource of appearing ignorant of what was carried on, and daily repeated in the very heart of his country. He pointed out the names, number, and quality of the ships, that the commercial agents of America had fitted out in the ports of France, to carry to the rebels arms, warlike stores, and even French officers who had engaged in the service of the revolted colonies. The dates, places, and persons were always specified with a precision that afforded the ministers of his Most Christian Majesty the greatest facility of being assured of the truth of these reports, and of stopping in time, the progress of these illicit armaments. Among a crowd of examples, which accuse the Court of Versailles of want of attention to fulfil the conditions of peace; or rather its constant attention

to nourish war and discord, it is impossible to enumerate them all; it is very difficult to select the most striking objects. Nine large ships, fitted out and freighted by the Sieur de Beaumarchais, and his partners, in the month of January, 1777, are not confounded with the *Amphitrite*, which carried about the same time a great quantity of ammunition, and thirty French officers, who passed with impunity into the service of the rebels.

Every month, almost every day, furnished new subjects of complaint; and a short memorial that Viscount Stormont, the king's ambassador, communicated to the Count de Vergennes, in the month of November, in the same year, will give a just but very imperfect idea of the wrongs which Britain had so often sustained—"There is a sixty gun ship at Rochefort, and an India ship, pierced for sixty guns, at L'Orient. These two ships are destined for the service of the rebels. They are laden with different merchandise, and freighted by Mess. Chaumont, Holken, and Sabatier—the ship *L'Heureux* sailed from Marseilles the 16th of September, under another name; she goes straight to New Hampshire, though it is pretended she is bound to the French islands. They have been permitted to take on board three thousand musquets, and 25000 pounds of sulphur, a merchandise as necessary to the Americans as useless to the islands. This ship is commanded by M. Landi, a French officer of distinction, formerly lieutenant to M. de Bougainville—*L'Hippopotame*, belonging to the Sieur Beaumarchais, will have on board four thousand musquets, and many warlike stores for the use of the rebels—there is about 50 French ships laden with ammunition for the use of the rebels, preparing to sail to North America. They will go from Nantes, L'Orient, St. Malo, Havre, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and other different ports—these are the names of some of the persons principally interested, M. Chaumont, M. Menton, and his partners, &c. &c.

In that kingdom where the will of the prince meets with no obstacle, success, so considerable, so publick, so long supported; in fine, so necessary to maintain the war in America, show clearly enough the secret intentions of the Most Christian King's ministers. But

they carried still farther their forgetfulness, or contempt of the most solemn engagements, and it was not without their permission that an underhand and dangerous war issued from the ports of France under the deceitful mask of peace, and the pretended flag of the American colonies. The favourable reception that their agents found with the ministers of the Court of Versailles, quickly encouraged them to form and execute the audacious project of establishing a place of arms in the country, which had served them for an asylum. They had brought with them, or knew how to fabricate letters of marque in the name of the American congress, who had had the impudence to usurp all the rights of sovereignty. The partnerships, whose interested views, easily embarked in all their designs, fitted out ships that they had either built or purchased. They armed them to cruise in the European seas, nay even on the coasts of Great Britain. To save appearances, the captains of these corsairs hoisted the pretended American flag, but their crews were always composed of a great number of Frenchmen, who entered with impunity, under the very eyes of their governors, and the officers of the maritime provinces. A numerous swarm of these corsairs, animated by a sort of rapine, sailed from the ports of France, and after cruising in the British seas re-entered, or took shelter in the same ports. Thither they brought their prizes, and under a rude, weak artifice, which they sometimes vouchsafed to employ, the prizes were sold publickly and commodiously enough, in the sight of the royal officers, always disposed to protect the commerce of those traders, who violated the laws, to conform to the intentions of the French ministry. The corsairs enriched themselves with the spoils of the king's subjects, and after having profited of a full liberty to repair their losses, provide for their wants, and procure all warlike stores, gunpowder, cannon, and rigging, which might serve for new enterprises, they departed freely from the same ports to make new cruises. The history of the Reprizal privateers may be cited from a crowd of examples, to set the unjust but scarcely artificial conduct of the Court of Versailles in a clear light. This ship, which

had brought Mr. Franklin, agent of the revolted colonies, to Europe, was received; with two prizes she had taken in her passage. She remained in the port of Nantes as long as she thought convenient, put twice to sea to plunder the king's subjects, and came quietly into L'Orient with the new prizes she had made. Notwithstanding the strongest representation of the king's ambassador, notwithstanding the most solemn assurances of the French ministers, the captain of that corsair was permitted to stay at L'Orient as long it was necessary to refit his ship, to provide fifty barrels of gunpowder, and to receive on board as many French seamen as chose to engage with him. Furnished with these re-inforcements, the Reprizal sailed a third time from the ports of their new allies, and presently formed a little squadron of pirates, by the concerted junction of the Lexington and the Dolphin, two privateers; the first of which had already carried more than one prize into the river of Bourdeaux; and the other fitted out at Nantes, and manned entirely by Frenchmen, had nothing American but the name and commander. These three ships, which so publicly enjoyed the protection of the Court of Versailles, in a short time afterwards took fifteen English ships, the greatest part of which were brought into the ports of France and secretly sold—such facts, which it would be easy to multiply, stand in stead of reasonings and reproaches. The faith of treaties cannot avoid being called upon on this occasion; and it is not necessary to show that an allied, or even a neutral power, can never permit war, without violating peace. The principle of the law of nations, will, doubtless, refuse to the ambassador of the most respectable power, that privilege of arming privateers, which the Court of Versailles granted under hand, in the very bosom of France, to the agents of rebels. In the French islands, the publick tranquillity was violated in a manner yet more audacious; and notwithstanding the change of the governor, the ports of Martinico served always as a shelter to corsairs who cruised under American colours, but manned by Frenchmen. Mr. Bingham, agent for the rebels, who enjoyed the favour and confidence of two successive governors of Martinico,

directed the arming of those privateers, and the publick sale of their prizes. Two merchant ships, the Lancashire Hero, and the Irish Gimbles, which were taken by the Revenge, assure, that out of her crew, consisting of 125 men, there were but two Americans; and that the owner, who at the same time was proprietor of eleven other privateers, acknowledged himself to be an inhabitant of Martinico, where he was looked upon as the favourite and secret agent of the governor himself.

In the midst of all these acts of hostility (which it is impossible to call by any other name) the Court of Versailles continued always to speak the language of peace and amity, and its ministers exhausted all the sources of artifice and dissimulation, to hush the just complaints of Great Britain, to deceive her just suspicions, and to stop the effects of her just resentment. From the first era of the American troubles, to the moment of the declaration of war by the Marquis de Noailles, the ministers of the Most Christian King never ceased to renew the strongest and most expressive protestations of their pacifick dispositions, and however the common conduct of the Court of Versailles was adapted to inspire a just doubt, yet his majesty's just heart furnished him with powerful motives to believe, that France had at length adopted a system of moderation and peace, which would perpetuate the solid and reciprocal happiness of the two nations. The ministers of the Court of Versailles endeavoured to excuse the arrival and residence of the rebel agent, by the strongest assurances that he found only a simple asylum in France, without either distinction or encouragement.

The freedom of commerce, and the thirst of gain, serve sometimes as pretexts to cover the illegitimate designs of the subjects of France; and at the time when they vainly alledged the impotence of the laws to prevent abuses, which neighbouring states know so well how to suppress, they condemned every appearance of sincerity, the transportation of arms and ammunition, which she permitted with impunity, for the service of the rebels. To the first representation of the king's ambassador, upon the subject of the privateers which were fitted in the ports of France under

der American colours, the minister of his Most Christian Majesty replied, with expressions of surprise and indignation, and by a positive declaration, that attempts so contrary to the faith of treaties and the publick tranquillity, should never be suffered. The train of events, of which a small number hath been shown, soon manifested the inconstancy, or rather the falsehood of the Court of Versailles; and the king's ambassador was ordered to represent to the French ministers the serious, but inevitable, consequences of their policy. He fulfilled his commission with all the consideration due to a respectable power, the preservation of whose friendship was desired; but with a firmness worthy of a sovereign, and a nation little accustomed either to do or to suffer injustice. The Court of Versailles was called upon to explain its conduct and its intentions, without delay or evasion; and the king proposed to it the alternative of peace or war. France chose peace, but it was only in order to wound her enemies more surely and secretly, without having any thing to dread from her justice. She severely condemned those succours and those armaments that the principles of publick equity would not permit her to justify. She declared to the king's ambassador, That she was resolved to banish the American corsairs immediately from all the ports of France, never to return again; and that she would take, in future, the most rigorous precautions, to prevent the sale of prizes taken from the subjects of Great Britain. The orders given to that effect astonished the partizans of the rebels, and seemed to check the progress of the evil; but subjects of complaint sprung up again daily; and the manner in which these orders were first eluded, then violated, and at length entirely forgotten by the merchants, privateers, nay, even by royal officers, were not excusable by the protestations of friendship with which the Court of Versailles accompanied those infractions of peace, until the very moment that the treaty of alliance, which had been signed with the agents of the revolted American colonies, was announced by the French Ambassador in London.

If a foreign enemy, acknowledged among the powers of Europe, had conquered the king's American domi-

nions, and if France had confirmed, by a solemn treaty, an act of violence that had plundered, in the midst of a profound peace, a respectable neighbour, of whom she styled herself the friend and ally, all Europe would stand up against the injustice of a conduct which shamefully violated all that is most sacred amongst men. The first discovery, the uninterrupted possession of two hundred years, and the consent of all nations, were sufficient to ascertain the rights of Great-Britain over the lands of North America, and its sovereignty over the people that had settled there with the permission, and under the government of, the king's predecessors. If even this people had dared to shake off the yoke of authority, or rather of the laws; if they had usurped the provinces and prerogatives of their sovereign; and if they had sought the alliance of strangers to support their pretended independence: those strangers could not accept their alliance, ratify their usurpations, and acknowledge their independence, without supposing that revolt hath more extensive rights than those of war; and without granting to rebellious subjects a lawful title to conquest, which they could not have made but in contempt of both law and justice. The secret enemies of peace, of Great-Britain, and perhaps of France herself, had nevertheless the criminal dexterity to persuade his Most Christian Majesty that he could, without violating the faith of treaties, publicly declare that he received the revolted subjects of a king, his neighbour and ally, into the number of his allies. The professions of friendship which accompanied that declaration which the Marquis de Noailles was ordered to make to the Court of London, only served to aggravate the injury, by the insult; and it was reserved for France to boast of pacifick dispositions, in the very instant that her ambition instigated her to execute and avow an act of perfidy, unexampled in the history of nations. Yet, such is the language which the Court of Versailles dares allow itself to use: "Yet it would be wrong to believe that the acknowledgement that the king hath made of the independence of the Thirteen United States of North America, is what has enraged the King of England; that printe is, without doubt,

not

not ignorant of all the examples of the like kind that the British annals, even those of his own reign, do furnish." But these pretended examples do not exist—the king never acknowledged the independence of a people, who had shaken off the yoke of their lawful prince. It is doubtless very afflicting that the ministers of his Most Christian Majesty have cheated the piety of their sovereign, to cover, with so respectable a name, assertions without either foundation or likelihood, which are contradicted by the memory of all Europe.

At the commencement of the disputes which arose between Great-Britain and her colonies, the Court of Versailles declared that it did not pretend to be a judge of the quarrel; and its ignorance of the principles of the British constitution, as well as of the privileges and obligations of the colonies, ought to have engaged it to persist always in such a wise and modest declaration. That would have spared it the shame of transcribing the manifestoes of the American Congress, and of pronouncing now, "That the proceedings of the Court of London had compelled its ancient colonies to have recourse to arms for the maintenance of their rights, their privileges, and their liberty."

These vain pretences have been already refuted in the most convincing manner; and the rights of Great Britain over that revolted people, her benefactions, and her long patience, have been already proved by reason and by facts.

It is sufficient here to remark, that France cannot take any advantage of the injustice with which she reproaches the Court of London, without introducing into the jurisprudence of Europe, maxims, as new as they are dangerous; without supposing that any dispatches which may arise in the bosom of a sovereign independent state, are submitted to the jurisdiction of a foreign prince; and that that prince can summons before his tribunal his allies, and their revolted subjects, to justify the conduct of a people who have ridged themselves of the duties of lawful obedience.

The ministers of the Most Christian King may, perhaps, one day perceive that ambition hath made them forget

the rights of every sovereign. The approbation the Court of Versailles hath given to the revolt of the English colonies, will not permit it to blame an insurrection of its own subjects in the new world, or those of Spain, who may have more cogent motives to follow the same example, if they were not averted from it by a sight of the calamities in which these wretched colonies have plunged themselves.

But France herself appears to feel the weakness, the danger, and the indecency of these pretensions; when, in the declaration of the Marquis de Noailles, as well as in her last manifesto, she quits her hold on the right of independence: she is content to maintain, that the revolted colonies enjoy, in fact, that independence they have bestowed on themselves; that even England herself in some sort acknowledges it, in suffering acts of sovereignty to subsist; and that therefore France, without any violation of peace, might conclude a treaty of friendship and commerce with the United States of North America.—Let us see in what manner Great Britain had acknowledged that independence, equally imaginary in right, as in fact. Two years had not yet elapsed from the day in which the rebels declared their criminal resolution of shaking off the yoke of their mother country; and that time had been occupied by the events of a bloody and obstinate war. Success had hung in suspense; but the king's army, which possessed the most important maritime towns, continued always to menace the interior provinces. The English flag reigned over all the American seas, and the re-establishment of a lawful dependence was fixed as the indispensable condition of the peace which Great Britain offered to her revolted subjects, whose rights, privileges, nay, even whose prejudices she respected. The Court of Versailles, which announced, with so much openness and simplicity, the treaty signed with the pretended States of America, which it had found in an independent situation, had alone contributed, by its clandestine succours, to foment the fire of revolt; and it was the dread of peace that engaged France to employ the rumour of that alliance, as the most effectual means to inflame the minds of the people, who began already to open their

their eyes upon the unfortunate consequences of the revolt, the tyranny of their new leaders, and the paternal disposition of their lawful sovereign.

Under such circumstances it is impossible, without insulting in too gross a manner both truth and reason, to deny that the declaration of the Marquis de Noailles, of the 13th of March, 1778, ought to be received as a true declaration of war on the part of the most Christian King; and the assurances "that he had taken eventual measures, in concert with the United States of America, to maintain a freedom of commerce," which had so often excited the just complaints of Great Britain, authorised the king from that moment to rank France in the number of his enemies. The Court of Versailles could not avoid acknowledging "that the King of England, after having recalled his ambassador, denounced to his parliament the measures taken by his majesty, as an act of hostility, and a formal and premeditated aggression." Such was, indeed, the declaration which both honour and justice demanded from the king, and which he communicated, without delay, to the ministers of the different Courts of Europe, to justify beforehand the effects of a lawful resentment.

From thence it is useless to seek for orders that were sent to the East Indies, to remark the precise day when the fleets of England or France quitted their respective ports; or, to scrutinize into the circumstances of the action with the *Belle Poule*, and the taking two other frigates, which were actually carried off in sight of the coasts of France. Hence the reproach made to the king of having so long suspended a formal declaration of war, vanishes of itself.

These declarations are only the measures that nations have reciprocally agreed on, to avoid treachery and surprise; but the ceremonies which announce the terrible exchange of peace for war, the heralds, declarations, and manifestos are not always necessary, are not always alike. The declaration of the Marquis de Noailles was a signal of the publick infraction of the peace. The king directly proclaimed to all nations that he accepted the war which France offered. The last proceedings of his majesty were rather the

offspring of his prudence than his justice; and Europe may now judge if the Court of London wanted means to "justify a declaration of war, and if she did not dare to accuse France, publicly, of being the aggressor."

Since the assistance of France with the revolted colonies of America, was a manifest breach of the peace, and a lawful motive of war, the Court of Versailles might naturally have expected, that on the first proposal for an accommodation of the two crowns, the king would insist on a just satisfaction on so important an object; and that France should renounce those connections which had compelled his majesty to take arms. The affected surprise that the ministers of the most Christian king show at present at the steadfastness of the Court of London, is agreeable enough to the pride, that dictated conditions of peace which the greatest success could have scarcely justified; and the proposition which they ventured to make, to engage the king to withdraw his troops from America, and to acknowledge the independence of his revolted subjects, could not but excite his majesty's astonishment and indignation.

The little opening which the Court of Versailles found to such a vain hope, obliged it soon to turn in another manner. It proposed, by the intermeditation of the court of Madrid, a scheme of accommodation less offensive, perhaps, in form, but inadmissible in its foundation.

The Catholick King, with the consent of France, communicated to the king's ministers a proposal for a truce of many years, or a general and indetermined suspension of all hostilities, during which the revolted colonies, the pretended united states of North America, should be treated as independent, in fact. The most trifling reflection would be sufficient to unveil the artifice of this insidious scheme, and justify the king's refusal to the eyes of Europe. Truces for years, end cessations of arms between sovereigns, who are at war, but acknowledge each other, are mild and salutary means to smooth the difficulties which oppose the entire conclusion of a peace that may be referred to a more favourable moment, without disgrace or danger. But in the domestick quarrel of Great Britain and her colonies, the sovereignty itself,

the independence both in right and in fact, is the object of dispute. And the king's dignity will not permit him to accept of those proposals which, from the very beginning of a negotiation, grant all that can satisfy the ambition of the rebellious Americans, whilst they exacted from his majesty, without any stipulation in his favour, that he should desist, for a long or indefinite term, from his most lawful pretensions. It is true, the Court of Versailles vouchsafed to consent, that the Court of London might treat with the Congress, either directly, or by the intervention of the king of Spain. His majesty, certainly, will not so much demean himself as to complain of that insolence, which seems to grant him, as a favour, the permission of treating directly with his rebellious subjects. But if the Americans themselves are not blinded by passion and prejudice, they will see clearly, in the conduct of France, that their new allies will soon become their tyrants, and that that pretended independence, purchased at the price of so much misery and blood, will be soon subject to the despotick will of a foreign court.

If France could verify that eagerness which she attributes to the Court of London, to seek the mediation of Spain, a like eagerness would serve to prove the king's just confidence in the goodness of his cause, and his esteem for a generous nation which hath always despised fraud and perfidy. But the Court of London is obliged to own, that the mediation was offered to it by the ministers of the Catholick King; and it claims no other merit, than that of having shown, on all occasions, a lively and sincere inclination to deliver its subjects, nay even its enemies, from the scourge of war. The conduct of the Court of Madrid, during that negotiation, soon showed the king that a mediator, who forgets his own dearest interests, to give himself up to the ambition or resentment of a foreign power, must be incapable of proposing a

safe or honourable accommodation. Experience confirmed these suspicions; the unjust and inadmissible scheme just mentioned, was the sole fruit of this mediation.

In the same instant that the ministers of the Catholick King offered, with the most disinterested professions, his capital, his good offices, his guaranty, to facilitate the conclusion of the treaty, they suffered to appear from the bottom of obscurity new subjects for discussion, particularly relative to Spain, but upon which they always refused to explain themselves.

His majesty's refusal to accede to the *ultimatum* of the Court of Madrid, was accompanied with all convenient precaution and respect; and, unless that Court will arrogate to itself a right to dictate conditions of peace to an independent and respectable neighbour, there was nothing passed in that conjuncture, which ought to have altered the harmony of the two crowns. But the offensive measures of Spain, which she could never clothe with the fairest appearances of equity, will soon show that she had already taken her resolutions; and that these resolutions had been instigated by the French ministry, who had only retarded the declaration of the Court of Madrid, from the hope of giving a mortal blow to the honour and interests of Great Britain, under the mask of friendship.

Such are the unjust and ambitious enemies, who have despised the faith of treaties, to violate the publick tranquillity, and against whom the king now defends the rights of his crown and people. The event is yet in the hands of the Almighty; but his majesty, who relies upon the Divine Protection, with a firm but humble assurance, is persuaded that the wishes of Europe will support the justice of his cause, and applaud the success of his arms, which have no other object than to establish the repose of nations on a solid and unshaken basis.

The Justifying Memorial of the King of Great Britain was written in the French language, by the celebrated Mr. Gibbon, author of "The History of the Decline of the Roman Empire;" and lately promoted to the lucrative office of one of the Lords of Trade. It is an ample and laboured reply to a paper published at Paris, on the 9th of June 1779, by the authority of the French government, entitled, "An Explanation of the Motives to the King's Conduct with regard to England." But as neither the French Manifesto, nor Mr. Gibbon's answer have been

LOND. MAG. APP. 1779.

A H

authen.

authenticated as state papers, because they have never been received officially on either side; we did not consider them in the same light, as the documents of office, which we have always given in their place, as soon as made publick. In a late debate in the House of Lords, on a motion for laying before the House, copies of the French Manifesto; of the Spanish Manifesto; and of the above Justifying Memorial; the Secretaries of State, and the late Ambassadors to the Courts of France and Spain declared they had no such papers in their offices, consequently could not produce them officially. The lords in opposition affirmed, that the Manifestos and the Justifying Memorials had been avowed by the Ambassadors and Ministers of the three powers, residing at the different courts of Europe, as the declarations of their respective sovereigns. Thus circumstanced we would not close the year without inserting in our annual Appendix, the Justifying Memorial of our most gracious King, which necessarily recites the French Manifesto, almost article by article, and renders the reprinting of that paper useless. With respect to the Spanish Memorial it was published in the Madrid Gazette of August 31st, and is extremely prolix: hitherto no answer has been given on the part of England; and it seems to be a task requiring more attention and judgement, than was wanting to refute the contents of the French Manifesto. When an answer appears, the substance of the Manifesto must of course be contained in it, and we shall then preserve it in its proper place. The negociation with the Dutch, to oblige them to fulfil former treaties, is not yet come to an issue, for which reason we defer the state papers on that subject.

A concise Account of the very interesting Trial of Mr. Stratton, and the other Members of the Council of Madrafs, who deposed and imprisoned their Governor the late LORD PIGOT, and were prosecuted for the said Offence, in the Court of King's Bench, by the Attorney-General, in Consequence of an Address of the House of Commons to his Majesty for that Purpose.

THE trial began before the Right Honourable the Earl of Mansfield in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster-Hall, on Monday, December 20th, early in the morning, and lasted till two the next morning.

The Attorney-General (*Alexander Wedderburne*) stated the facts on which the prosecution was founded in a most pathetick and eloquent speech, but at the same time with so much candour and impartiality, that even the affecting story of his lordship's imprisonment and death, though it produced the natural emotions of pity, in the breasts of a crowded audience, was so guardedly related, as not to leave any prejudice on the minds of the jury against the defendants, with respect to that melancholy catastrophe. The principal points he insisted upon in support of the prosecution were—*First*, that Lord Pigot was sent from England by the East-India Company with express instructions to restore the Rajah of Tanjore. *Secondly*, That the whole Council, on his arrival at Madrafs, and for some time after (in the year 1775) were unanimous in their resolutions to carry

these instructions into execution; but that afterwards a dissension arose, owing to some of the members of the Council espousing the interest of the Nabob of Arcot and his son, who strenuously opposed the restoration of the Rajah. *Thirdly*, That Lord Pigot was under a necessity to suspend Mr. Stratton and Mr. Brooke (two of the defendants) in virtue of his authority as president, that he might not be obstructed by them in the execution of the Company's command. *Fourthly*, that the claim of Mr. Benfield on the part of the Nabob of Arcot, to a crop on the lands of Tanjore, sown by the Nabob and mortgaged to Benfield, was a fraudulent claim, calculated to foment divisions in the Council and to oppose Lord Pigot in his government. This he endeavoured to prove from the improbability that Benfield, a private person of little or no property, should have been able to advance so large a sum as the claim amounted to, even allowing him very considerable profits: for his demand was 250,000l. *Fifthly*, he proved, that the defendants signed an order for taking his lordship into custody,

today, and ordered Colonel Stuart who arrested him, to inform his lordship that his life should answer any resistance to their orders; from which he drew an inference, that assassination was intended in case of resistance. Finally, he enquired by what authority this violent revolution had been accomplished. He admitted that the majority of the Council assenting to, or putting a negative upon a question exercised a legal power; but it did not follow, if the Governor acted wrong in not putting a question, which in the sense of the majority he ought to have put, that they had a legal power to imprison him; gentler measures might have been adopted; he was amenable to the laws of his country, but not to any assumed authority of his council. Upon the whole, however, he justified the conduct of Lord Pigot, though arbitrary, upon this ground, that it was his duty to execute the commission he had received from the Company by restoring the Rajah of Tanjore at all events.

The postillion who drove Lord Pigot's chaise when he was arrested, and Colonel Monckton, his lordship's son-in-law, were produced as evidence of the arrest and confinement; but as the crown lawyers on the one hand admitted the facts alledged by the defendants concerning Lord Pigot's proceedings in council; and the defendants on the other avowed the arrest and confinement of his lordship, no verbal evidence was necessary. But a great load of written evidence was essential to support the prosecution, because it turned upon the positive instructions given by the Company to Lord Pigot. The reading of these papers, containing the correspondence between the Company and Lord Pigot, with other documents was excessively tedious, and took up several hours.

Mr. Dunning began the defence of his clients, at about eight in the evening, and in the most masterly pleading that was ever exhibited in a weak cause, displayed abilities and attachment to the interest of his clients that would have done honour to the best. After noticing the passion and prejudice which had influenced the minds of men in general with respect to the death of Lord Pigot; he cleared the defendants to the satisfaction of every one present,

from the imputation of aiming at his life, and from all selfish motives. He then gave a detail of the arbitrary proceedings of Lord Pigot in the council; and in other acts of his government, such as his suspension of Sir Robert Fletcher the commander in chief of the troops, &c. From these instances of extravagant behaviour he adduced the political necessity of removing him from the government, all publick business being at a stand.

He also endeavoured to show that he had exercised powers not vested in him by the Company; and he finally rested the defence of his clients on the approbation which the Supreme Council of Bengal had expressed in writing, of their proceedings. Mr. Dunning did not sit down till near twelve o'clock.

The Attorney General made only two observations on the defence, viz. that the Company's appointment of Lord Pigot for the special purpose of restoring the Rajah had not been attempted to be denied, therefore he stood justified in resisting every delay, every opposition of that measure; and that the defendants, though Mr. Benfield was in court, had not thought proper to call upon him, so well convinced were they that the sole cause of all the disturbances was that gentleman's pretended claim: it showed plainly, the apprehensions they were under that the truth would come out, if he was examined.

Lord Mansfield in summing up the evidence did not adopt the explanation of either of the parties; but seemed to think there were faults on both sides; his lordship said the governor was nobody without the majority of his council, but that the majority of the council were equally no government without the governor; he drew the line between a natural necessity, and a necessity of state; told the jury that as the charge on which they were trying the defendants was an arrest of the governor, and an assumption of the powers of government; they were to pay no attention to what had been said either of designs on Lord Pigot's life, or of the connexions of the counsellors with the Tanjore country, neither of which had in any shape been charged against the defendants, much less proved. He compared the conduct of Lord Pigot to that of Cromwell, in turning the House of Commons out of doors,

doors, and concluded, that as no natural necessity had been shown by the defendants, it rested with the jury only to judge of the state necessity, and acquit or convict, according to their judgment.

The jury were absent about a quarter of an hour, when they brought in a verdict finding the defendants guilty. They are to receive sentence on the first day of next term.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE LXXXI.

A Short History of the Administration, during the Summer Recess of Parliament. 1s. 6d. Fielding and Walker.

A sensible recapitulation of the negligence and repeated blunders of administration, by a gentleman who seems to have been an attentive observer of all their motions. One of their principal defects is so universally known, and has been so generally complained of, that it is astonishing they do not change their conduct. It is their total want of intelligence of which this author gives some remarkable instances. We would only ask the minister if secret service money can be better employed than in procuring early intelligence of the designs of the enemy. Had it been so employed, the sickness on board the French and Spanish fleets might have been known in time for Sir Charles Hardy to have engaged them at a disadvantage, which made them far inferior to him in point of strength, though they were superior in the number of their ships. Unfortunately for this country, the minister at the head of the finances cannot spare any money for this secret service, but is he as parsimonious to writers of paragraphs, puffs, and letters of false intelligence in the newspapers, and in pamphlets written avowedly to support his measures? There are in this pamphlet several curious anecdotes respecting Sir Charles Hardy's fleet; the defenceless state of Plymouth and Portsmouth; the employment of the Board of Ordnance and other public events during the summer, which merit the notice of the representatives of the people in particular, and of all persons in general, who have the safety and welfare of their native country at heart.

LXXXII. *The Tutor of Truth; by the Author of the Pupil of Pleasure.* 2 vols. 6s. Richardson and Urquhart.

THE public are indebted for this entertaining production, to the unjust criticisms of some writers, on the *Pupil of Pleasure*; which certainly was calculated to render the system of manners recommended by the late Lord Chesterfield in his letters to his son, as odious as it deserved; but it seems some were of opinion, that the character of SEDLEY, the unfortunate hero of that piece was exhibited in such a lively, attracting dress, as at

first sight and to superficial readers, might produce admiration instead of abhorrence; we are free to own that this has been the consequence of some of the exhibitions of fashionable vice on the stage in our modern comedies, but we do not think the *Pupil of Pleasure* incurs this censure. Mr. Melmoth, the friend of virtue, has sufficiently guarded the gay wanderer against imitating Sedley, by plunging him into shame and despair, exposing him labouring under the pangs of remorse, and making him a desperate, detested man, on whose grave even pity herself can scarce be prevailed on to shed a tear; but all this caution could not secure the author from censure, he has therefore brought forward in the *Tutor of Truth*, a finished character as a contrast to the other; and he desires both may be accurately read and fairly compared. In a few strong words, he has described his new hero, "Carlisle protects the innocence he might have destroyed; he spares the chastity he might have violated; he endeavours to preserve the wife, whom he might have ruined; he has all the policy of prudence, without deviating from truth; he is graced with every polishing ornament of character; instead of corrupting, he enriches society."

There is but one deception in this description, arising from inattention to accuracy, the common error of writers in drawing up characters in concise, but rhapsodical strains. One would imagine that Carlisle's intriguing adventures had extended to three or four females, maids, wives, and widows, when behold! the innocence protected, the chastity unviolated, the wife preserved; all relate to one silly, and certainly not very innocent woman, the Marchioness of N. the wife of an Italian nobleman, who, falling desperately in love with Carlisle, elopes from her husband, follows him into England in the disguise of a boy, and persists in her ridiculous passion after it becomes hopeless, through the virtue of Carlisle; till it brings on the death of her husband, who came over in pursuit of her. The character of this lady might have been drawn less liable to exception, and yet better adapted to the moral intended to be inculcated throughout the whole. Independent of this fault, we can recommend this sprightly and at the same time instructive moral romance in the warmest terms.

Refined

Refined sentiments, a knowledge of the world, an elegant taste, and an unalienable attachment to truth, lead us to believe that the outlines of Carlisle are the features of the author. There can be no essential difference between Courtney Melmoth and Carlisle, benevolent sentiments flowing from a good heart, will be uppermost, whether we draw the picture of ourselves or others. The adventitious characters introduced to enliven the main story, and to contribute to the illustration of the moral, which is that, "However, hypocrisy may flourish for a time, even its happiest moments are clouded, and truth shall at last prevail"—are truly comic, highly interesting, and familiar to those who have opportunities of mixing in society. We do not enter into particulars, because we would neither anticipate, nor divide the pleasure which the reader will enjoy in the perusal of the whole.

LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS in the
Months of NOVEMBER and DECEMBER,
besides those that have been reviewed,

HISTORY.

A VIEW of Universal Modern History,
from the Fall of the Roman Empire.
By H. Fox. 3 Vols. 8vo. 15s. Robinson.

POLITICKS.

A Reply to Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne's Letter
to his Constituents. 1s. Wilkie.

A Letter to Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne on his
Letter to his Constituents. 1s. Becket.

An Address to both Houses of Parliament.
6d. Murray.

A Full Answer to the King of Spain's
late Manifesto respecting the Bay of Hon-
duras, &c. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

Observations on the Answer of the King
of Great Britain to the Manifesto, &c. of
the Court of Versailles. 1s. Fielding and
Walker.

An Address to the Representatives of the
People on the State of the Nation. 1s.
Almon.

A Letter to the Right Honourable the
Earl of Sandwich, on the present Situa-
tion of Publick Affairs. By a Sailor. 1s.
Wilkie.

The Letters of Papinian. In which the
Conduct, present State, and Prospect of the
American Congress are examined. 1s.
6d. Wilkie.

A Rhapsody on the present System of
French Politicks. By a Chelsea Pensioner.
Faden.

The Cabinet Conference, or Tears of
Ministry. 1s. 6d. Kearsley.

An Address to the People of Great Bri-
tain, on the Meeting of Parliament. 1s.
Cadell.

A Letter to the People of Ireland. 1s. 6d.
Faulder.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount
H—e. 1s. Wilkie.

On Government. Addressed to the Pub-
lick. By T. Wicklicffe. 4s. Bew.

Political Annals of the present United
Colonies. By B. Chalmers, Esq. 4to. 1l. 1s.
Bowen.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of
Hillsborough. 1s. Bew.

Reflections on the Expediency of opening
the Trade to Turkey. 6d. Buckland.

Administration dissected. 4s. Barker.

Instructions for a Prince. 1s. Faulder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Preliminary Discourse on the Theory,
Laws, and Practice of Insurance in general.
By J. Weskett, Merchant. 5s. Richardson
and Urquhart.

A Danish and English Dictionary. By
Ernest Wolff. 4to. 12s. 6d. sewed. White.

Every Publican his Own Lawyer. 1s. 6d.
Bladon.

Plymouth in an Uproar, a Musical Farce.
1s. Kearsley.

The Critick anticipated, or the Humours
of the Green Room. 1s. Bladon.

Thoughts on Martial Law. 2s. 6d.
Becket.

The Cottagers. By R. Goodenough, Esq.
A musical Entertainment, now performed at
Covent-Garden Theatre, under the Title of
William and Nanny. 6d. Lowndes.

New and Correct Tables of Interest. By
J. Bettesworth. 1s. 6d. Hogg.

An Enquiry into the Restrictions laid on
the Irish Trade. By Sir J. Caldwell, Bart.
1s. 6d. Becket.

An Answer to a Message from the Com-
missioners of Mafesmore Bridge. 1s. Evans.

Memoirs of the Marshal Duke of Ber-
wick. 2 Vols. 8vo. 10s. boards. Cadell.

Philosophical Observations on the Senses
of Vision and Hearing. By J. Elliot. 8vo.
3s. 6d. sewed. Murray.

A clear and compendious System of the
Excise Laws. By John Paul, Esq. 8vo.
2s. 6d. sewed. Richardson and Urquhart.

Epistolæ Commerciales, or Commercial
Letters. By Charles Wiseman. 8vo. 6s.
boards. Law.

MEDICAL.

ACCOUNT of the Methods pursued in
the Treatment of Cancerous and Schirrous
Disorders. By J. O. Justemond, F. R. S.
3s. Cadell.

A Dissertation on the Bark. 6d. Mac-
gowan.

An Enquiry into the Origin of the Gout.
By John Scott, M. D. 3s. sewed. Becket.

An Introduction to the Theory and Prac-
tice of Surgery. By W. Dacre. Vol. I.
3s. Murray.

Thoughts

Thoughts on Amputation, By Thomas Kirkland, M. D. 2s. Dawson.

Transplantation, or Poor Crocus plucked up by the Root. 1s. Evans.

POETRY.

RUIN seize thee Ruthless King! A Pindaric Ode. Not written by Mr. Gray. 1s. Almon.

The Sea Fight, an Elegiac Poem, from Henry to Laura. 4to. 1s. 6d. Dodsley.

Poetical Effusions. 2s. 6d. Hand.

The Ancient English Wake, a Poem. By Mr. Jerningham. 1s. 6d. Robson.

The Spanish Invasion, or Defeat of the Spanish Armada. 1s. 6d. Macgowan.

NOVELS.

LETTERS between Clara and Antonia. In which are interspersed the interesting Memoirs of Lord Des Lunettes, a Character in real Life. 2 Vols. 12mo. 5s. sewed. Bew.

Sutton Abby, a Novel in a Series of Letters founded on Facts. By a Lady. 2 Vols. 12mo. 5s. sewed. Richardson and Urquhart.

RELIGIOUS.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Rochester. By John Law, D. D. 1s. T. Payne.

A Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Church and Church-yard of Harden-Huish, in the County of Wilts, on Thursday November 4th, 1779. By Matthew Frampton, LL. D. 4to. 1s. B. White.

The Foundery Budget opened, or the Arcanum of Wesleyanism disclosed. By the Rev. John Macgowan. 4to. 9d. Macgowan.

A Sermon preached before the Marine Society, April, 30th, 1779. By Robert Markham, D. D. 1s. Sewell.

Midnight the Signal. 2 Vols. 5s. sewed. Dodsley.

Discourses on various Subjects. By J. Duche, M. A. 2 Vols. 8vo. Cadell.

A Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel. By B. Newton, M. A. 1s. Bathurst.

An Enquiry into the Design of the Christian Sabbath. 1s. Dilly.

An Appeal from the Protestant Association to the People of Great Britain. 6d. Dodsley.

A Sermon preached at St. Mary's Church in Oxford. By L. Bagot, LL. D. 1s. Rivington.

Fanatical Divinity Exposed. By Alumnus. 1s. Hogg.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

A WINTER PIECE.

GAY Spring no more her charms displays,
Nor feather'd songsters tune their lays;
The flow'ry meads and tufted green,
Are all, alas! one dreary scene.

Resplendent Summer too is fled,
And plenteous Autumn veils her head,
And Winter, grisly Winter, now
Doth frown on all with gelid brow.

The beauteous landscapes disappear,
And darkness dull bedims the air,
Cold Boreas' blasts intensely blow,
With showers of hail, and flakes of snow.
The bleating flocks all pierc'd with cold
Stand mute and pensive in the fold;
The leafless trees and drifted plains
Declare chill-visag'd Winter reigns.

Now purling streamlets cease to throng
In wanton waves—to roll along,
Congeal'd and froze in icy band
Quite still, and motionless they stand.
Nor are bright Sol's refulgent rays,
So sheen as were their wonted blaze,
And ev'ry prospect that's to fight,
With snowy mantling is bedight,
While Nature mourns, and seems to fear
That her predestin'd close is near.

Yet these in time will all decay,
And icy fetters melt away,
When Spring (all blooming in array)
With roseate garlands crowns the day,

And Nature dight in vernal dress,
Doth smile again with fulgid grace.
Then birds once more with grateful throats
Will warble forth their joy-fraught notes,
And flocks in gladsome mirth will bound
And gamesome frisk along the ground,
And Summer then her sweets will yield,
And Autumn teem her wheaten field.
O man! on these transitions quick reflect,
Nor let one voidless care thee intercept
From such a thought—for sure a change will
show

Thee endless bliss, or never-ceasing woe,
And as for bliss, or mis'ry thou'rt prepar'd,
So wilt thou meet thy doom, or just reward.
If in Life's young or later garb thou'rt clad
Thy actions will be weigh'd, both good and
bad.

If bad preponderate, wretched thou'lt be
Thro' all that boundless space, futurity,
If good, nothing can thee of bliss deprive,
But pure, like Spring, thou radiant shalt re-
vive.

W. S.

THE TIMES.

THE ministers bad,
The people half mad,
His majesty horribly bit,
The bankrupts increasing,
And good payments ceasing,
With many a pitiful writ,

The

The Bourbonites great,
Approaching in state,
Britannia's old honours to sap;
A wide separation,
They say in the nation,
By their interference must hap.

All Europe a-gazing,
Do think it amazing,
That England so basely should shrink;
And at minister's crimes,
In these horrible times,
With meanness connivingly wink.

The devil a power,
In this dreadful hour,
To succour poor England arrives;
E'en the Dutch by the bye,
That most faithful ally,
By Gallican perfidy thrives.

Has'nt Joseph Yorke steady
Remonstrances ready,
Besides a most sanctify'd compact?
But their Mightiness' High,
With the Stadtholder by,
By such an adherence retract.

Yet one comfort arrives.
When we've all lost our lives,
The Empréss of Russia intends,
With Prussia's great King,
Such a sweet peal to ring,
As shall presently make us all friends.

J. M.

A RECIPE for a *Valetudinarian Lady*,
inclosed in her Snuff-Box.

WOULDST thou, *Chloe*, purchase health
At no expence of ease, or wealth?

Bid adieu to fools and asses;
Break thy gally-pots and glasses;
Bid adieu to midnight ball,
And keep thy seat, tho' fidlers call,
Steal to bed at sober ten,
Softly steal, dear nymph—and then
Lock'd within thy lover's arms,
He'll protect thee from all harms:
Then dread no more coughs or catarrhs,
But kick the doctors down the stairs.
Then smiling health shall smooth thy brow,
And thou with rosy vigour glow;
While peace, and love, and bliss abound,
And sweetly waft the hours around;
This med'cine's worth shall stand confess'd,
And *Chloe* sign—*Probatum est*.

RECEIPT to make a Modern Minister.

TO form a minister, th' ingredients
Are, a head fruitful of expedients,
Each trimm'd to suit the present minute,
(No harm, if nothing else be in it;)
The mind, tho' much perplex'd and har-
rass'd,
The face must be quite unembarrass'd;
Nay, further, to deceive the while,
When things are worst—should wear a smile;
The talents of a treaty-maker;
The sole disposal of th' Exchequer;
Of right and wrong no real feeling,
Yet in the names of both much dealing;
In short, this man must be a mixture
Of broker, sycophant, and trickster:
For more particulars, 'tis meet
You call on *BORRAS*, Downing-street.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2.

YESTERDAY a Court of al-
dermen was held, at which
were present the Lord-Mayor,
Aldermen Crosby, Townsend,
Wilkes, Sawbridge, Halifax,
Esdaille, Lewes, Plomer, Peck-
ham, Hayley, Newnham, Wooldridge, Hart,
Sainsbury, Kitchen, and Wright and Pugh,
Sheriffs.

The court being called principally for the
purpose of declaring Mr. Wilkes duly elected
Chamberlain, and to receive his proposal of
securities, the Lord-mayor, attended by the
aldermen, at one o'clock went on the hust-
ings, where the Common-Crier in the usual
manner declared John Wilkes, Esq. alder-
man and joines, to be duly elected Chamber-
lain of this city for the remainder of the
year, in the room of Benjamin Hopkins,
Esq. deceased,

Mr. Wilkes then came forward, and made
the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the Livery,

"The spirited and generous efforts of my
friends at the late election of Chamberlain,
demand from me the warmest returns of
gratitude. By their zeal and animated con-
duct I am so happy as to succeed to an office
of high repute, trust, and dignity. I hope that
my punctual discharge of its various and com-
plicated duties will not only justify their
kind partiality, but reflect honour on a
choice, which has laid me under the greatest
obligations.

"The committee of friendship, which
irreproachably conducted the whole canvass
and election on my part during the poll, are
entitled in a particular manner to every ac-
knowledgement in my power. Above all, I
must beg leave to thank one of your represen-
tatives in parliament, with whom I am con-
nected by the tie of consanguinity, and the
most intimate friendship, a friendship which

has

has for many years been followed by assentual service to me, and the most liberal marks of affection. I have been exceedingly fortunate in the support and patronage of such gentlemen, who, superior to all the little, low, mean arts of electioneering, by an unexceptionable conduct as men of honour, have merited the esteem of all their brother liverymen, and the unfeigned gratitude of the successful candidate.

"I will have no enemies, gentlemen, but those of my country, and of your rights and privileges. I wish to see all the members of this respectable corporation, all the natives of this free nation, united against our ancient, inveterate, insolent foes of France and Spain, in defence of our excellent constitution, and in support of the rights and privileges of this great metropolis.

"Gentlemen, the deserving magistrates, who have presided among us during this election, merit all our acknowledgements for their strict attention to preserve the publick peace, the freedom of polling, and perfect order. They succeeded under difficulties, which perhaps never occurred before, from the circumstance of the State Lottery being drawn at Guildhall during the election of a Chamberlain and Bridgemaster. The candour, impartiality, and justice of the sheriffs cannot be too much applauded. I intreat them to accept my sincere thanks, and I heartily wish that their example may be followed by all the returning officers of this kingdom at the ensuing general election."

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen then held a Court in the new Council Room, when Mr. Wilkes proposed George Hayley and John Sawbridge, Esqrs. Aldermen, Thomas Scott, Esq. and Rene Payne, Esq. to be sureties in the penalty of 40000*l.* for the due performance of the office of Chamberlain, which the Court unanimously approved of.

PROMOTIONS.

THE Right Hon. Lord Onslow appointed treasurer of his majesty's household.—Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. appointed comptroller of his majesty's household.

MARRIAGES.

Nev. **G**EORGE Drummond, Esq. of Stanmore, in the county of Middlesex, to Miss Harley, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, of Aldersgate-street.—*Dec. 1.* At the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Camden, near Chislehurst, Kent, the Honourable Miss Pratt, his lordship's daughter, to — Price, Esq. of Ireland.—*4.* Thomas Gage, Esq. only son and heir of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. of Coldham Hall, in Suffolk, to Miss Charlotte Fitzherbert,

daughter of the late Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. of Swinerton, in Staffordshire.—*12.* Charles Smyth, Esq. captain of the West Essex militia (brother of Sir William Smyth, Bart.) to Miss Vandeput, daughter of Sir George Vandeput, Bart.—*13.* At Powderham Castle, the seat of Lord Viscount Courtenay, the Hon. Miss Courtenay, his lordship's daughter, to John Honeywood, Esq. grandson of Sir John Honeywood, Bart.—A few days ago, Sir Richard Clayton, Bart. to Miss White, daughter of Charles White, Esq.—Thomas Hanmer, Esq. eldest son of Sir Walden Hanmer, Bart. member in parliament for Sudbury, to Miss Kenyon, daughter and heiress of George Kenyon, Esq. late of Peel, deceased.

DEATHS.

Nov. **I**N Dublin, the Hon. Byssie Moleworth, in the 31st year of his age, younger son of Robert Lord Viscount Moleworth, of Edlington-Hall in Yorkshire. He was secretary to the commissioners of the revenue of Ireland, and represented the borough of Swords 33 years in the Irish parliament.—*Dec. 1.* John Seore, Esq. benchet of the Middle Temple.—Sir Robert Lawley, Bart.—John Rolle Walter, Esq. member for Devonshire.—*2.* At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. the Earl of Caithness. He is succeeded in honours and estate by his eldest son John Lord Berriedale, major in the 76th regiment, now in America.—*3.* Mr. Yeo, principal engraver of his majesty's Mint.—*4.* Sir Thomas Samwell, Bart. a verdurer of Whittlebury Forest, Northamptonshire.—*8.* Sir William Simpson, Knt.—*10.* Mrs. Onslow, a maiden lady; and sister to the late Arthur Onslow, Esq. many years Speaker of the House of Commons.—*16.* The Duchess Dowager of Gordon.—*20.* The Right Hon. Augustus John Hervey, Earl of Bristol, Lord Hervey, a Vice-admiral of the Blue, and a privy counsellor in Ireland. His lordship is succeeded in title by the Hon. Dr. Frederick Hervey, Bishop of Derry, in Ireland.—*21.* The Right Hon. Lady Catherine Noels, daughter of the late Baptist Earl of Gainsborough, and sister to the late Susan Countess of Shaftesbury.—*22.* Corbyn Morris, Esq. F. R. S. and late one of his majesty's commissioners of the Customs.—Sir James Beaumont, Knt. aged 94.—A few days since, Sir John Fisher Bullock, some years since sheriff for Essex.—At New-York, Col. Baron de Minnigerode, Knight of the Order of Merit, and late commandant of the third battalion of Hessian Grenadiers.—The Hon. Morgan Vane, Esq. comptroller of his majesty's stamp duties.—At Chislehurst in Kent, the Rev. John Lawson, B. D. rector of Swanscombe in that county, and formerly Fellow of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge.

a gentleman whose great skill in, and thorough acquaintance with the ancient geometry, will cause his name to be revered by every one who has a true taste for that sublime science, in which, alone, truth exists with the same clearness and purity that it proceeds from its ineffable fountain.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials from Dec. 25, 1778, to Dec. 14, 1779.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	— 3640	Males	— 10208
Females	— 3129	Females	— 10212
<hr/>		<hr/>	
In all	16769	In all	20420
Whereof have died,			
Under 2 yrs. old	7261	Sixty and 70	1427
Between 2 & 5	2100	Seventy and 80	1038
Five and ten	703	Eighty and 90	413
Ten and 20	692	Ninety and 100	69
Twenty and 30	1292	A hundred	4
Thirty and 40	1635	A hundred and 1	1
Forty and 50	2002	A hundred and 2	2
Fifty and 60	1680	A hundred and 3	1
Increased in the Burials this year, 21.			

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Petersburgh, Dec. 1.

TOWARDS the end of last April two English vessels touched at the Port of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamtschatka; they stayed till the first week in May, and were supplied very plentifully with every kind of provisions from the magazines of the Crown established there. On being questioned, they said they were going round the world; and from this, and several other circumstances, there is little doubt of their being the Resolution, Capt. Cook, and the Discovery, Capt. Clerke. This fact is related in a letter received a few days ago from a private person in Kamtschatka. The ministerial report is first given, according to the usual custom, to the Governor of Irkutsk on the frontiers of China, and will not arrive here till some time hence. It is added, that the ships bore no appearance of having met with any accident in the long voyage they had already performed, and that the crews were healthy and in spirits.

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, Dec. 14.

MANY hundreds of circular letters have been sent off from the Committee, who meet at the York Tavern, to the gentleman of property in all the Ridings of this large county; and we are informed from good authority, that so many answers have already been received (fully approving the measure) that there is no shadow of doubt

LEND. MAG. App. 1779.

but the general meeting will be a very respectable one. The Committee, it is said, have not yet applied to any of the members of either House of Parliament, for this very obvious reason, that an application to them from the county may be the result of its deliberation, and that a petition may possibly be resolved upon, to request them to put in execution a strict inquiry into the abuses of the Civil List; that the large sums of money which may be saved by reducing exorbitant salaries, and striking off sinecure places and unmerited pensions, may be applied to the service of the state, before all the new taxes be granted. Surely if a frugal expenditure of publick money may ever be requested with propriety, it will be thought proper in the present general distress of this country, when trade, manufactures, and land-rents are in so rapid a decline.

Bristol, Dec. 25. The want of a supply of American tar has given us a discovery of the utmost utility, and which will be a great saving to this country; some gentlemen of Bristol having set up works for extracting the oil out of pitcoal, used for making lamp-black, this oil is also boiled down to the consistence of tar, which it exactly resembles in colour and quality, and is with difficulty distinguished from real tar; several ships in this port have had their bottoms payed with it, and though it is found to be a more excellent preservative against the worms, it has the happy advantage of being rendered at nearly half the price of real tar; it may be also used with success in every case in which tar is employed. The oil is also boiled down to the consistence of pitch, which it is also used for, and is found an excellent succedaneum for that article. After the oil is extracted from the coal the residuum is a very good coke.

SCOTLAND.

Inverkeithing, Nov. 30.

A Dutch company have bought a coal-hill, about four or five miles from this town. They intend to make a waggon road from the coal-hill to this port, and ship off the coals to Holland and other places, which they have already begun to do. By next summer they will have twelve ships at our port at once. They intend to renew the pier, and repair the harbour; so that this town which was formerly reckoned dull, will become one of the best sea-ports in Fife; and, besides the commodities which the Dutch will barter with us, will render provisions much cheaper. But, should the Dutch declare in favour of the House of Bourbon, this plan will certainly be frustrated.

4 I

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ACCOUNTS from the Hague mention, that Sir Joseph Yorke, the English Ambassador there, having demanded the restitution of the ships taken by the celebrated Paul Jones, the States General declared their resolution, that they would oblige him to put to sea again, without suffering him to unload, or dispose of any part of his lading; but, as they were not competent judges of the legality or illegality of the captures, they could do nothing further in that business.

In answer to this resolution, Sir Joseph Yorke presented another memorial, which passing unanswered by the States General, the English Ambassador presented another memorial, dictated in more spirited terms, and concluding with these words: "It will be according to the resolutions of your High Mightinesses in this matter, that his majesty proposes to take such future measures as may be most adapted to circumstances, and most proper for the security of his estates, the welfare of his people, and the dignity of his crown".

The French Ambassador, however, found means to prolong the stay of Paul Jones at the Texel, till he received a commission from the French King, which left him at liberty to go or stay, just as he pleased. Thus the Duke de la Vauguen eluded the last resolution of the states, and the injunction of the Prince Stadtholder, for the immediate departure of Jones. He has, however, since sailed with his fleet, after having exchanged the prisoners he made on board the two English ships, and thus the matter seems totally to be dropped.

But an affair of more serious consequence than this seems at present hanging in suspense between England and Holland. Some ships laden with naval stores for France, of which they are in great want, and which they can only procure by the way of Holland, failed at the same time as the Dutch convoy, in order to take their protection, although, by the resolution of their High Mightinesses, naval stores are excluded from the benefits of the convoy. As soon as the failing of this fleet was known, for which purpose cutters were constantly cruising off their ports, a very powerful squadron of English ships slipped their cables, and went in pursuit of them. How this matter may end, time only can determine.

The Russians, who have been a long time hard at work, endeavouring to render the Niester navigable near the well known cataracts, have advanced so happily that vessels of a tolerable size now go over the rocks which formerly stopped the passage of that river. It is said, that by means of this opening East India goods may be brought directly from Asia and so into Russia at little

expence. The environs of these cataracts are cultivating and peopling, and as the climate is fine, and the government gives great encouragement to all who establish themselves there, it will, in all probability, become a fertile and well-inhabited country.

The grand basin at Stockholm, which has been formed at Carlscroon is reckoned one of the finest performances of the age; it contains twenty-four places, in which ships may not only be kept dry, but may be taken out by letting in water at any time, which may be done into any one of those places separately. The engineer who had the direction of this work is Mr. Tunberg, and he has acquired great reputation by it. He has also invented a sort of spying glass, with which one may discover the nature of the soils under water.

Letters from Munich advise, that in the night of the 30th of October there was a general alarm, occasioned by the overflowing of the Iser, which was so sudden, that in two hours the water was near nine feet high in the Market-place, and the whole was a very shocking sight. The people ran up to the highest parts of their houses for safety, and the waters were covered with parts of houses, furniture, bodies of people, and drowned animals. The water has fallen within a few days, and it is feared when they intirely subside that the damp may occasion some sickness.

We are witnesses (says a writer from Naples) to a very extraordinary phenomenon. All the land that was covered with the inflamed cinders of Mount Vesuvius at the late eruption on the 9th of August are become so fruitful, that the fruit-trees growing upon them are in blossom, and even setting for new fruit.

We have been for some months uncertain about the fate of Kerim Kan, Regent, or, more properly, King of Persia, but we have now received formal accounts of his death, which happened at Schiras, on the 15th of March. His eldest son, Abolfar Kan, with the advice of Zeki Kan, and Sadid Kan, his uncles, having concealed his father's death, summoned on various pretexts the principal Kams, Sultans, and other chiefs of the country, whom he suspected of being against his interest, to come to the palace, where he had them all massacred, not excepting two cousins of Kerim Kan. After this bloody expedition he arrested Manerola Mirza, who might have some pretensions to the throne of Persia. He then published his father's death, and supported by 20,000 men, he himself declared Regent of Persia, and chose his two uncles for his generals and ministers. Almost all the governors of cities and chiefs of Hordes have acknowledged him, and sent him presents. Persia is now as quiet as in the reign of Kerim Kan, and money is striking

Rising at Ispahan, in the name of the new Regent. The Pacha of this city has even sent a Turkish officer to congratulate Abolfat Kan on his accession to the throne of Persia; this prince is twenty-four years of age.

They write from Brescia, that on the 20th of October, a dreadful fire broke out at Bagolino, a village in the Valley of Sobbia, containing 3000 inhabitants, and famous for the iron manufacture, which began at a soapboiler's, and burned with such violence and cast out so suffocating a smoke, that the whole village was consumed, and near 300 people were either burned or suffocated. The whole place is now only a heap of ashes, and bodies are daily digging out of the ruins. The whole family of the Duhami and that of Cartelli perished. The nuns of a convent in the village endeavoured to save themselves by flight, but as they have not been heard of, it is imagined they are suffocated. The parish church and 200 barns are also burned; and, in short, there is scarcely the remains of a street to be seen in the place.

BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS Horrocks and William Holden, both of Manchester, callico-printers and partners.
William Bailey, late of Biddenden, in Kent, dealer.
William Watson, and Mathew Thomas, of Hinckley, in Leicestershire, mercers and copartners.
Thomas Tonge, of Manchester, and John Turner, of Salford, in Lancashire, dyers and partners.
John Henson, late of Lockwood, in the parish of Almonsbury, in Yorkshire, drysalter.
Samuel Harris, late of St. George the Martyr, southwark, cash maker.
William King, of Charlotte-Street, in the parish of Christ Church, Surry, painter and glazier.
Roger Slater, of Buckingham-Street, York Buildings, St. Martin in the Fields, tailor.
William Hunter, of Hexham, in Northumberland, money scrivener.
Joseph Wear, of Upton upon Severn, in Worcester-shire, mercer.
William Bone the younger, of East Dereham, in Norfolk, shopkeeper and grocer.
Thomas Barron, now or late of Newnham, in Gloucestershire, surgeon and apothecary.
Mary Barron, now or late of Mitchel Dean, in Gloucestershire, widow and shopkeeper.
John Christie, of Burr Street, East-Smithfield, mariner and merchant.
William Barnes, of Port Carlisle, in the parish of Seaton, in Cumberland, merchant.
John Buthby, of the parish of Torpenhow, in Cumberland, grocer.
Robert Scott and Francis Shell, both of Mount-Street, St. George, Hanover Square, coach-makers and partners.
Bice Webb Salmon, of Wollaston, in Gloucestershire, tanner.
Alexander Gunniss and Friskney Gunniss, of Louth, in Lincolnshire, merchants and copartners.
David Jennings, otherwise William Jennings, of Manchester, upholsterer and hatter.
Robert Robinson, of Heybridge, in the parish of Checkley, Staffordshire, scrivener.
William Meadows, of Cheapside, London, silkman.
Samuel Benn, late of Lawrence Pountney Lane, London, now of the City Chambers, Bishopgate, merchant.
John Fry, late of Whitechapel, cheesemonger.

William Ball, of Kingcote, in Gloucestershire, dealer.
Sarah Walker, of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, linen-draper.
William Penney, of Laleham, in Middlesex, innholder.
Robert Stupart, of Southampton-Street, St. George, Middlesex, merchant and insurer.
Louisa Turene and Elizabeth Turene, of Porter-Street, St. Ann's, Soho, milliners and partners.
John Kirkwood, of Great Shire Lane, tailor.
John Chubbe, now or late of Chester, ironmonger and grocer.
William Lupton, of East Retford, in Nottinghamshire, hardwareman and linen draper.
Thomas Powell, of Monmore Green, in Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, buckle maker.
James Simpson, of Doncaster, in Yorkshire, mercer and linen-draper.
William Perry, of Winterbourn, in Gloucestershire, money scrivener.
Peter Updale, of Great Marybone Street, builder.
John Merrall, of High Holborn, St. Giles in the Fields, shoemaker.
Robert Dickson, late of St. Thomas Apostles, London, wine-merchant.
Benjamin Palmer the younger, of St. Martin's Lane, Westminster, man's mercer.
William Cook, of St. Paul, Shadwell, builder and carpenter.
Andrew Kirwan, late of Sherborn Lane, London, merchant.
John Brown, late of Llaneddy in Caermarthenshire, mealman and coal merchant.
John Light, of Worship Street, Moorfields, cabinet maker.
William Hodges, of Cheapside, London, haberdasher.
Eldershaw Tunhall, of Tenbury, in Worcester-shire, dealer.
John Boleworth, of Hinckley, in Leicestershire, hosier.
John Thompson the younger, late of Witton, near Norwich, in Cheshire, linen-draper and innholder.
Newnam Lane, of Fareham, in Hants, yeoman.
Richard Owen, of Wallingford, in Berks, draper.
Charles Tugg, of Reading, in Berks, cabinet maker and upholsterer.
John Skyrin, John Coupland, and Richard Balfour, all of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, merchants and copartners.
William Brewer, of Russell-Court, Drury Lane, linen-draper.
Michael Stoddard, now or late of Ash, next Sandwich, in Kent, dealer.
Harry Butt, of Llandilo Cressenny, in Monmouthshire, butcher.
David Richardson, late of Manchester, callico-printer.
John Parrock, of Oxford Street, Marybone, upholsterer and carpet-manufacturer.
William Jacques, late of Holborn, innkeeper.
John Roope and Edmund Roope, late of Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, iron mongers, grocers, and copartners.
William Wilson, of Hereford, mercer.
William Mears, of Beaufort, in Middlesex, mariner.
Elizabeth Anderson, late of Jamie Street, near Bedford Row, widow and dealer.
Charles Wheeler and Hannah Rollo Morgan, late of St. Leonard, Shot-ditch, brewers and copartners.
John Correr, of the Borough High Street, in Surrey, linen-draper.
Anthony Hall, late of Queen-Street, Cheapside, London, linen-draper.
Daniel Hellawill, late of Soyland, in Yorkshire, gunmaker.
Richard Crowther, late of Halifax, in Yorkshire, shopkeeper.
John Copley, of Kingsbury Green, in Middlesex, salesman.
James Maguire, late of Warrington, in Lancashire, dealer.
John Bayley, of Maidstone Buildings, St. Saviour, Southwark, hop factor.
Robert Biggin, late of Boddington, in Surrey, merchant.
William Jordan, of Charing Cross, Westminster, linen draper.

INDEX to the PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY, to the ESSAYS on various Subjects, and to the DOMESTIC and FOREIGN OCCURRENCES, for the Year 1779

ADAIR, James, Esq. nominated by Mr. Glynn for Assistant Recorder, and rejected by the Court, 45.—Chosen and sworn in Recorder for the City of London, 477
 Adam, Mr. particulars of a quarrel between him and the Hon. Charles Fox, 575
 Advice to a son, 76
 Africa, a plan proposed to send English criminals there, 93
 Alhambra, description of the Great Bath there, 232
 AMERICAN AFFAIRS. Account of the taking of St. Vincent, a West-India island belonging to the French, 93.—Count D'Estaing endeavours to relieve it, and is repulsed by Admiral Barrington, 94.—Col. Campbell's letter to Lord George Germain, on the taking the whole province of Georgia, *ibid.*—The number of the killed and wounded on that service, 96.—Admiral Byron's letters to the Admiralty, on his proceedings in the West-Indies, 100.—Return of the French ordnance, &c. taken at St. Lucia, 141.—Major Gen. Prevost's letter, from Georgia, to Lord George Germain, on the proceedings of the British army in that province, 191.—Letters from Gen. Clinton, on the successes of the British troops in the Chesapeak-Bay, 284.—Sir George Collier's letter to Sir Henry Clinton, *ibid.*—Letter from Admiral Byron to Mr. Stephens, dated off St. Lucia, 286.—Return of iron ordnance and stores taken in Virginia, *ibid.*—Capt. Fraser arrives at Whitehall express from New-York, 332.—Gen. Clinton's letter relative to the successes in Chesapeak-Bay, *ibid.*—Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Matthews to Sir Henry Clinton, dated from Elizabeth River, 333.—Invoice of stores found at Kempe's by the Royal Highland regiment, *ibid.*—Extract of a letter from Capt. Henry, senior officer of his majesty's ships in Georgia to Sir George Collier, dated from Savannah, 334.—Extracts from Rivington's Royal Gazette, containing various particulars, *ibid.*—Account of the taking the La Prudente, a French frigate of 26 guns, 382.—Particulars of the burning of his majesty's ship Glasgow, *ibid.*—Extracts from the Massachusetts Spy, *ibid.*—Account of the engagement off Granada between Admiral Byron and Count D'Estaing, 426.—Lord Macartney's account of the capture of Granada, 428.—Particulars of the destruction of the American fleet at Penobscot-Bay, 429.—Sir George Collier's account of his expedition on the

shores of Connecticut, 430.—Col. Maclean's account of the proceedings at Penobscot, *ibid.*—Return of the killed and wounded on that service, 432.—Major Gen. Prevost's account of the attack at Stoney Ferry, 478.—Return of the killed and wounded on that service, 479.—Gen. Clinton's account of what passed at Stoney Point, 525.—Col. Johnson's letter on the same business, 526.—Gen. Tryon's letter to Gen. Clinton on the same subject, *ibid.*—Gen. Clinton's account of the affair at Paulus Hook, 528.—Letter from Captain Dalrymple, commandant of the Royal Irish Volunteers, on taking the Spanish settlement of Omoa, 569.—Copy of the convention signed at that place by the English and Spanish commanders, 571.—Account of the repulse of the American and French troops before the lines of Savannah, 573
 Amiffa, an African Black, obtains a verdict in the Court of King's Bench, against the commander of a Liverpool trader, 138
 Amusement for leisure hours, or a new method of reading the newspapers, 268
 Anecdote of Scarlet, the sexton, 542
 Anecdotes, historical, 71.—Of Edward J., 123.—Of a young officer, *ibid.*—Of a journeyman baker, 124.—Of an old country fellow married to a termagant, *ibid.*—Of a young fellow crossed in love, 125.—Of Saladin, the Soldan of Babylon, 150.—Of the Chevalier St. George, *ibid.*—Of the Bramins, or Indian priests, 151.—Of a Spanish lady's revenge, 176.—Of Antalcidas, Montaigne, and Protagoras, 200.—Of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, 421.—Of a potter, *ibid.*—Of Louis XI. King of France, 422.—Of the Emperor Alexander Severus, *ibid.*—Of Saidi, the celebrated Persian philosopher, 553.—Of a citizen of Macedon, *ibid.*
 Argyleshire, or the shire of Inverary in Scotland, a description of, 273
 Aristoclea, the daughter of Theophrastus, story of her from Plutarch, 119
 Artificial loadstones, account of Dr. Knight's method of making them, 580
 Attention to things as well as books, the necessity of, illustrated, 491
 BAGDAT, now a foot deep in that city, 239
 Banff, Nairn, and Murray, description of those shires in Scotland, 369
 Bath, installation of the Knights of, 236
 Blackett, Sir Walter, anecdote of that worthy man, 248
 Bon mot of a British tar, 313
 Bramin

- Drawing, or Indian priests, anecdotes of
 them 150
 Brightelmstone, patriotick conduct of the
 ladies there 381
BRITISH THEATRE. Account of the
 operatical pantomime, called the Touch-
 stone, or Harlequin Traveller, 30.—Ac-
 count of the new pantomime, called The
 Wonders of Derbyshire, or Harlequin in
 the Peak, 31.—Fable and character of the
 tragedy of The Law of Lombardy, 73.—
 Account of the new masque, entitled Ca-
 lypso, 152.—Fable and character of the
 new farce, called Who's the Dupe, *ibid.*
 —Account of the new comick opera,
 called Summer Amusements, or an Ad-
 venture at Margate, 305.—Plot and cha-
 racter of the new comedy, called The
 Widow and no Widow, 359.—Account
 of the new tragedy, called Albina Coun-
 tress Raimond, 360.—Character and fable
 of the new comedy of The Separate Main-
 tenance, 405.—Account of the new farce
 of The Son-in-Law, 407.—Fable and
 character of the comedy of The Times,
 559.—Account of the tragedy called Zo-
 raida 560
 Brute, the, a character 55
 Buffar, Mr. elected bridge-master 523
 Burgoyne, Gen. resigns all his military em-
 ployments 477
 Byron, Admiral, sends an express from the
 West Indies, 237.—His letter to Mr. Ste-
 phens, dated off St. Lucia 286
CALVIN, John, memoirs of 393
 Cards and card-playing, thoughts there-
 on 271
 Catharine I. Empress of Russia, memoirs of,
 9.—Continued and concluded 59
 Caution against indiscriminate charity in the
 streets 543
 Chamberlain of the City of London, Mr.
 Wilkes elected into that office 523
 Chart-Sutton Church, near Maidstone, ac-
 count of the damages it received from
 lightning 247
 Clarinda, a character 361
 Clavering, Miss, haunted by a whimsical
 lover, proceedings thereon at Hick's-Hall 237
 Clergyman, account of an extraordinary ac-
 cident that happened to one 543
 Cock fighting, on the antiquity of 20
 Cod-bank, a, discovered near Cambletown
 in Scotland 93
 Colebrooke East-Indiaman, lost near the
 Cape of Good Hope 45
 Collier, Sir George, his letter to Sir Henry
 Clinton 285
 Conversation, in respect to the correction of
 fops and flirts 174
 Covetousness, select maxims concerning it 498
 Court and counters, reflexions thereon 70
 Cox-heath, disposition of the troops so be-
 encamped there 188
 Crimes and punishments, thoughts there-
 on 153
 Crouch, Master, a celebrated organist, tho'
 but three years of age, 45.—Further par-
 ticulars of that musical phenomenon 147
 Cumberland, Duke of, gives a silver cup to
 the best sailing boat 281
 Cunning, an essay on 113
 Custom, an essay on the power of 64
DISSIMULATION, select maxims of an-
 cient and modern celebrated authors,
 concerning it 497
 Distances between the principal English ports,
 410.—On the coast of France 411
 Du Barry, extracts from the correspondence
 of that Countess, 548.—Letter to M. Du-
 val, 549.—Letter to Lamoignon, residing in
 London, *ibid.*—Letter from Dauberval, a
 dancer at the opera, 550.—Letter from
 M. de Voltaire, 551.—Letter from M. de
 Beaumont, Archbishop of Paris 552
 Duff, Admiral, takes a little Spanish fleet,
 and carries it into Gibraltar 479
 Dunwich, in Suffolk, account of the mil-
 chiefs done there by foul weather 478
 Dutch, the, account of the character and
 manners of 13
EARTHLY pleasures, the vanity of 581
 Earthquakes, some shocks of, felt in
 several parts of Germany 47
 East-India Company, extract from their ad-
 dress to the king 329
 Edinburgh, the Medical Society there incor-
 porated 47
 Edwin and Adela, a tragick story 502
 Enganno, account of that island 159
 Essay on the power of custom, 64.—On cun-
 ning, 113.—On adversity and prosperity,
 214.—On nobility and honours, 253.—
 On the education of children, 351.—On
 avarice and luxury, and their influence on
 the happiness of a trading nation 537
 Eudoxia Foederowna, first wife of Peter the
 Great, memoirs of, 9.—Continuation and
 conclusion of the same 59
FARMER, Capt. of the Quebec frigate,
 perishes, with his ship, in a desperate
 engagement, 476.—Further particulars of
 that unfortunate hero 477
 Fear, anecdotes on the effects of 154
 Female conduct, a lady of quality's advice
 to her children on that subject 28
 Ferdinand Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of Alba,
 a celebrated Spanish general, memoirs
 of 297
 Fire, description of a most effectual method
 of securing buildings against it 499
 Florida Blanca, Count, his memorial to all
 the ministers of the maritime powers 384
 Florio

Index to the Debates, Essays, &c.

Florida and Fidelity, or the fatal effects of too sudden surprises of joy 205
 Fox, the Hon. Charles, some account of him, 483.—Particulars of a duel between him and Mr. Adam 575
 Fragment, 2, in the Shandean style 274
 French nation, their character and manners compared with those of the English, 259, 345, 464, 506.—Letter to the president of the Marine Board at Dunkirk, respecting the fishery, 283.—Specimen of their politeness and sincerity, 398.—On their genius for war and peace 465
 Friendship, and the choice of friends, reflections thereon 161

GAMING anecdote 31
 Garrick, Mr. the celebrated theatrical performer, account of his death 46
 Gay, Mr. Thomas, description of the monument erected to his memory in Westminster-Abbey 176
 General Fast observed in England 91
 Gibraltar, state of that garrison at present, as to stores, &c. 282
 Glasgow, account of the riots there on the intended repeal of the Popish laws 93
 Gordon-Castle, in Scotland, a description of 370
 Granada, account of the taking of that island by the French 428
 Great-Britain, the present situation of 375
 Greenwich-Hospital, account of the damages done there by the late fire 48
 Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, anecdote of 421

HACKMAN, the Rev. Mr. murders Miss Reay, on her coming out of Covent-Garden theatre, 188.—Is tried, cast, and condemned for that crime, 189.—Account of his execution, *ibid.*
 Hale, Sir Matthew, his letter to his children concerning speech 305
 Hardy, Sir Charles, sails from Torbay, 330.—Returns to Torbay, 331.—Passes by Falmouth for Brest, *ibid.*—Returns to Plymouth 425
 Heidegger, John James, memoirs of 452
 Hicks's Hall, the first stone of the new one, laid by the Duke of Northumberland 378
 History of Nancy Pelham. See *Nancy Pelham*
 Holland, a description of 13
 Holt-Castle, a description and history of 32
 Holland, the States of, come to a resolution of fitting out ships of the line, &c. 240
 Hurricanes, account of terrible ones felt in England, 42.—Particulars of the mischiefs done thereby 44
 Hypochondriack, the, on death, &c.—On cookery, 51.—The same subject continued, 99.—On government, 127.—Thoughts on extremes, 196.—On quotations from different authors, 244.—The same subject continued, 293.—On oratory, &c.

339.—On the blindness of men to their own failings, 388.—On the character of Agesilaus, 436.—On thought and thinking, 484.—On the correction of literary works 332

JAMES, William, Esq. stands candidate to be chamberlain of the city of London 523
 Jealousy, select maxims of ancient and modern celebrated authors concerning it 313
 Jean Aragus, a native of Lastua in Turkey, an account of him 336
 Jersey, description of the island of, 212.—Letters and extracts, containing an account of the attack of the French on that island 234
 Indians, relation of the mysterious ceremonies used at the introduction of them into their friendly societies 201
 Indignity justified by great presence of mind, a singular instance of 104
 Inhumanity, a striking instance of 47
 Inverary-Castle, a description of 223
 Inverness-shire in Scotland, a description of 521
 Johnstone, Gov. as commodore of a hute Squadron, looks into St. Maloes 378
 Jones, Paul. See *Serapis*.
 Joy, fatal effects of the too sudden surprises of 205
 Irish, resolve not to import any of the British manufactures 234
 Justifying memorial of the King of Great-Britain 31

KEPPEL, Admiral, copy of the charge exhibited against him by Admiral Palliser, 34.—When his trial began, 45.—Authentick copy of his defence against the charges exhibited by Admiral Palliser, 80.—Copy of the sentence given on the above trial, 86.—Mischiefs done in and about London on the arrival of the news of his acquittal, during the general illumination, 92.—The freedom and thanks of the city of London voted him by the Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, *ibid.*—Attends the levee, and holds a conference with his majesty, 93.—Receives the city freedom, and goes in procession to the London Tavern, *ibid.*—Receives the thanks of the House of Commons, 126.—His answer thereto 127
 Kewick, description of a druidical monument there 104
 King's proclamation relative to the expected invasion 329
 Kings, select maxims of 497
 Kintair and Seaton, or the Unfortunate Sisters, a Scotch tragedy in prose 249
 Kitchen, Henry, chosen Alderman of Farringdon Ward without 477
 Knights of the Bath, installation of 236
 Knox, Mr. an extract from his essays 491

Index to the Debates, Essays, &c.

LECTURES on modern history 438
 Lee, Alderman, resigns his gown as Alderman of Aldgate ward 425
 Lecture to the ladies 202
 Liberality, select maxims of ancient and celebrated authors concerning it 498
 Lives and memoirs of the two wives of Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia 9
 Loadstones, account of Dr. Knight's method of making artificial ones 580
 London East-Indiaman, run down by the Ruffel man of war, 44.—Particulars of that accident 45
 London, city of, resolve not to grant bounties to seamen, &c. in the present emergency, 329.—Obtain a verdict against the inhabitants of Finchley *ibid.*
 Love for rakes censured 117
 Love, select maxims of ancient and modern celebrated authors concerning it 313
 Louis XI. King of France, anecdote of 422
 Luther, Martin, founder of the Protestant religion, the life of 258
 Lyttelton, the late Lord, anecdotes and remarks respecting his sudden death 534

MAGINDANO and Molucca marriage, an account of one 172
 Malden, Lord, elected member in parliament for Westminster 189
 Manchester, account of the mobs assembled there 478
 Maseres, Mr. elected assistant to the recorder of the city of London 92
 Mathematical correspondence 32
 Mathews, Major-General, his letter to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Portsmouth in Virginia 284
 Mausoleum, erected to the memory of the celebrated Rousseau, a description of 195
 Men of genius do not always excel in conversation 155
 Miguel, St. an account of the island of, by Mr. Francis Malon 289
 Milford, the crew of a French ship land there and carry off a number of sheep 45
 Minutes of the State of matrimony in Great Britain 404
 Miriam and Selima, a Turkish tale 540
 Mombang and Coashiti, a Turkish tale 25
 Modern History, an introduction to a course of lectures on that subject, 391.—Continuation on that subject 440, 510
 Moral Philosophy, the superiority of it to all the other sciences, demonstrated 509
 Moscow, a terrible fire there 239
 Munro, Gen. his account of the taking of Pondicherry 141

NAMES, a critical and satirical dissertation on, 311.—The same subject continued 342
 Nancy Pelham, the history of, 66, 108, 207, 299, 400, 444
 Nature her own surgeon 169

Nature's charms, a soliloquy thereon by the Rural Christian 354
 Normans, character and anecdotes of them 403
 Nobility and honours, an essay thereon 253
 North, the Right Hon. Lord, some account of him 435
 Northumberland, Duke of, lays the first stone of the new Hicks's-Hall 378

OBSERVATIONS on virtuous and vicious old men 298
 Olavides, Mons. de, receives ungrateful treatment from his countrymen 47
 Oliver, Mr. substance of his letter to the Livery of London 282
 Omar, or the folly of envy, an eastern tale 149
 Omoa, a Spanish fort in the Bay of Honduras, taken by the English 569
 Orders issued for a general fast 44
 Orkney, account of the nine men left on one of the islands of 47

PALLISER, Sir Hugh, resigns his commission of lieut. gen. of marines, &c. 93

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Copy of the admiralty warrant for the trial of Admiral Keppel, presented to the House, 7.—Earl Nugent moves for papers relative to the Irish trade, *ibid.*—Mr. Jenkinson, the new secretary at war, moves for a new impress act, 8.—Debates thereon, *ibid.*—Mr. Fox moves for East India papers to be produced, *ibid.*—The bill for the better supply of marines to serve on board the fleet, read the first time, 74.—Lord Newhaven moves for an account of the number of commissioners belonging to the army in North America, 75.—Col. Barré proposes an amendment to the motion, *ibid.*—Lord Hyde moves for leave to bring in a bill to enable the chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to dispose of certain fees, &c. in the said Duchy, 76.—Sir Charles Bunbory states the miserable condition of the felons in the several jails of this kingdom, *ibid.*—makes a motion in consequence thereof, *ibid.*—Animadversions on the hulk act, *ibid.*—The Callington election declared void, 77.—The roll of the present Parliament called over, *ibid.*—Lord Mulgrave moves for leave to bring in a bill respecting naval court martials, *ibid.*—Col. Barré moves for the thanks of the House to be given to Admiral Keppel, *ibid.*—Opposed only by the member for Malden, *ibid.*—Sir Philip Jennings Clerke moves for a bill to restrain contractors from sitting in the House, *ibid.*—Sir Joseph Mawbey moves for an enquiry into the creation of some new places, 78.—Lord Newhaven states the distressed and miseries of the Irish, *ibid.*—Warm debates thereon, *ibid.*

Index to the Debates, Essays, &c.

78.—Debates on the second reading of the bill for regulating the trials of naval officers, 125.—Mr. Fox makes a motion concerning Sir Hugh Palliser, *ibid.*—Admiral Keppel receives the thanks of the House, 126.—The Admiral's answer thereto, 127.—Mr. Wilkes makes his annual motion concerning the Middlesex election, *ibid.*—The bill for establishing a fund for the support of the widows and children of the Scotch clergy passed, 128.—The whole House in a committee on the annual bill for preventing mutiny and desertion in the army, *ibid.*—Mr. Fox moves for the intelligence received by the ministry of the force of the French fleet at Brest, *ibid.*—Lord North opens the budget, 129.—Sir Philip Jennings Clerke proposes a new clause in the militia bill, *ibid.*—The new taxes proposed by Lord North, 130.—Mr. Fox makes a motion relative to Admiral Keppel, with a view to censure the first lord of the admiralty, 163.—Mr. Fox makes another motion relative to the equipment of the fleet, 164.—Lord Mulgrave undertakes the justification of the ministry, *ibid.*—Sir Hubert Mackworth moves for a bill to discharge insolvent debtors, on their entering into the army or navy, 165.—Sir Roger Newdigate moves for a new clause in the militia bill, *ibid.*—Sir Henry Houghton states the hardships of dissenting protestant ministers, and moves for some relief being granted them, *ibid.*—Lord Newhaven moves for a committee to take into consideration the trade of Ireland, 166.—Col. Barré moves for accounts of the nett produce of the excise, *ibid.*—Sir Joseph Mawbey makes a motion to remove Lord George Germain from his place, *ibid.*—Debates on the bill for excluding contractors from a seat in the House, 167.—Mr. Donning makes a motion relative to the discretionary power of the admiralty, 219.—Debates thereon, 220.—Mr. Donning makes a second motion for censuring the lords of the admiralty, 221.—The dissenters bill ordered to be brought in, *ibid.*—Sir Cecil Wray moves for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of certain county elections, *ibid.*—Lord North states the deficiencies of the Irish establishment, 223.—Lord John Cavendish moves for an account of the civil and military establishment of Ireland, *ibid.*—A motion made for printing the expenditure of the army, *ibid.*—Mr. Fox arraigns administration for the departure of D'Estaing from Toulon, *ibid.*—Mr. Jenkinson makes a motion relative to the state of Ireland, 262.—Debates on voting the Irish troops in America to be put upon the British establishment, 263.—Mr. Hartley opposes the motion for the House going into a committee on the army extraordinaries, 264.—Debates on

the obligation to abide by the terms offered by the commissioners to the Americans, *ibid.*—Sir Grey Cooper moves for leave to bring in a bill for more effectually preventing the pernicious practice of smuggling, 266.—The adultery bill rejected on the second reading, 267.—Debates on the enquiry into the conduct of the council of Madras, respecting the imprisonment of the late Lord Pigot, *ibid.*—Mr. Fox moves for the removal of the earl of Sandwich from office, 316.—Lord North supports the Oxford petition against the dissenters bill, *ibid.*—The committee of enquiry into the conduct of the American war proceed on that important business, 317.—Debates on the bill for vesting the exclusive right of printing almanacks in the two universities and the stationers company, 320.—Mr. Fox moves, that the sentence of the court martial on Sir Hugh Palliser should be laid before the House, 362.—Petition from the city against the House-Tax-bill, 363.—Lord North moves for leave to bring in a bill relative to the East-India company, *ibid.*—Lord Beauchamp moves for a bill to prevent arrests for debt under ten pounds, *ibid.*—Mr. Gascoyne moves for a sum of money for the civil establishment of Senegambia, 364.—Debates on Lord North's delivery of the king's message, and motion upon it for a vote of credit, 366.—Lord Beauchamp moves for an enquiry into the state of Ireland, 365.—The House orders in a bill on the vote of credit, 411.—Mr. Sawbridge makes his annual motion for shortening the duration of parliaments, 414.—Mr. Townshend moves for an address to the king not to prorogue the parliament, *ibid.*—The House vote an address to the king on the Spanish manifesto, 416.—Lord North moves for leave to bring in a bill to augment the militia, 554.—Debates on the second and third reading of that bill, *ibid.*—The House in a committee upon the bill for removing obstructions in manning the navy, 455.—The committee on the American enquiry dissolved, 456.—Recapitulation of the proceedings of the said committee from the beginning to the end, 457.—Gen. Burgoyne gives a narrative of his proceedings in America, 460.—Witnesses examined on that business, *ibid.*—Debates on the amendments made by the lords to the militia bill, 461.—*(Here ends the fifth and begins the sixth session of parliament.)*—The king's speech at the opening of the session, 486.—Lord Lewisham moves for an address to the speech, 553.—Lord John Cavendish proposes an amendment to the address, *ibid.*—Various debates thereon, 554.—The original address carried 558.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Percy's divorce bill passed, 8.—The new bill

Index to the Debates, Essays, &c.

bill for recruiting the land-forces read a third time, 75.—Debates on the proposed alterations therein, *ibid.*—The Earl of Radnor lays a complaint against the printer of a morning paper, 77.—Duke of Bolton brings in a bill relative to naval court-martial, 78.—Marquis of Rockingham moves for the thanks of the House to be given to Admiral Keppel, *ibid.*—Duke of Richmond moves for the copies of all letters that passed between Admiral Keppel and Mr. Stephens, relative to the late court-martial, 79.—Motions relative to Greenwich Hospital, *ibid.*—The Duke of Richmond moves for Admiralty papers, 127.—The Duke of Richmond proceeds on the enquiry into the management of Greenwich Hospital, 168.—The Duke of Richmond censures the preliminary proceedings for the trial of Admiral Palliser, 224.—Altercation between the Duke of Richmond and Lord Sandwich on that business, 225.—Debates on the second reading of the Bishop of Landaff's bill for the prevention of adultery, *ibid.*—Lord Bristol makes several motions relative to naval affairs, 226.—The Duke of Richmond resumes his strictures on the proceedings relative to the trial of Admiral Palliser, 227.—Debates in the committee on the bill for the better preventing the crime of adultery, 266.—On taking Parker the printer into custody, 315.—The Earl of Bristol produces his long expected accusation against the Earl of Sandwich, 318.—The Marquis of Rockingham makes a motion respecting the state of Ireland, 321.—The royal assent given to several bill, 363.—The Marquis of Rockingham complains of delay respecting the Irish papers, 366.—The Earl of Shelburne moves for an address to the king on the affairs of Ireland, *ibid.*—Summary of the proceedings on the enquiry into the management of Greenwich Hospital, from the commencement, March 11, to the conclusion, June 7, 367.—Debates on the second reading of the vote of credit bill, 413.—Duke of Bolton moves to address his Majesty not to prorogue the parliament, *ibid.*—King's message to the House on the Spanish ambassador's manifesto, 414.—Address of the Lords on the above occasion, 415.—The militia bill, and the bill for removing obstructions in manning the navy, read the first time, 455.—The House in a committee on the above bill, 456.—The king's speech on the close of the session, 461.—(Here ends the fifth and begins the sixth session of parliament.)—The king's speech at the opening of the session, 486.—The Earl of Chesterfield moves for an address of thanks to the king on his speech, 487.—The above address voted, 488

Pearson, Capt. of the *Serapis*, his account of the capture of that ship by Paul Jones 474
 Pelham, Nancy. See *Nancy Pelham*.
 Penobscot bay, particulars of the American fleet destroyed there 429
 Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, memoirs of his two wives, 9.—Continued and concluded 59
 Philosopher, the character of a true one 495
 Piercy, Capt. of the *Scarborough*, his account of the capture of that ship by Paul Jones, 475
 Plan for the reformation of the manners, and the improvement of the revenues of the kingdom 545
 Plutarch's story of Aristoclea, the daughter of Theophanes 119
 Plymouth, particulars of the French and Spanish fleets appearing off that harbour 379
 Pope Leo Memoirs of 257
 Pondicherry, taken by the troops under Major General Manro 141
 Portugal, France abolishes the *Droit d'Aubain* in favour of that kingdom 240
 Potter, a, anecdote of 421
 Preston, account of the mischief done there by rioters 478
 Prince William Henry, the king's third son, intentions of sending him to sea 92
 Prudence, a dissertation thereon, by a young Oxonian 571
 Pugh, Alderman Evan, chosen one of the sheriffs of the city of London, 283.—Sworn into that office 477
QUERIES answered by the Rural Christian 350
 Quebec frigate, commanded by Capt. Farmer, account of the deplorable fate of that ship, officers, and men, 476.—Nine of the surviving crew taken up by a French vessel 523
 Queen, the, delivered of a prince at St. James's, 93.—The prince christened Octavius 138
 Quire of paper, the adventures of, 355, 395, 448
RAKES, love for them censured 117
 Reay, Miss, murdered by the Rev. Mr. Hackman 188
 Refined lovers, a Spanish tale 307
 Reflexions on court and courtiers, 70.—On virtue, by a young lady 262
 Repeal of the Popish penal laws violently opposed in Scotland 47
 Retirement of a country town, thoughts thereon 441
 Revenge, an essay on the fatal effects of 24
 Rice, Count, tried at Taunton for the death of Visé, du Barry 187
 Richmond, Duke of, some account of his grace 387
 4 K Richmond

Index to the Debates, Essays, &c.

- Richmond-Bridge, a drawing of 416
Roman coins, some dug up at Chatham in Lancashire 46
Roussseau, Jean Jaques, description of the superb mausoleum erected to his memory 195
Rules for a club formerly established at Philadelphia 574
Rural Christian, the, 120.—His soliloquy on nature's charms 354
SALADIN, the Soldan of Babylon, anecdotes of 150
Salary of the Recorder of London, settled at 477
Sandwich, the earl of, some account of him 291
Savannah, the French and Americans repulsed before the lines of that place 573
Scipios, a description of their tombs 464
Sea, the, an address to 344
Sallon, the Rev. Mr. proceeds in the ecclesiastical court against the proprietor of a certain chapel 282
Sentimental conversation in the New Paradise Lost 171
Serapis, account of the engagement of that ship with Paul Jones's Squadron 474
Servetus, Michael, memoirs of 393
Sheerness, the ships there attempted to be destroyed by a French fire ship 91
Shenstone-Green, extracts from that work, 171, 227
Sheriffs of London, Aldermen Pugh and Wright 283
Short-hand made easy 313
Sociviska, the notorious robber and assassin, the adventures of 5, 52, 156, 216
Spain, declaration of the king of, published at Madrid 336
Speech, the letter of Sir Matthew Hale, concerning it 105
Spontaneous ideas by a lady, 58.—On advice, *ibid.*—On vanity, good-nature, and affection 59
St. Vitus's dance, an account of its cure by electricity 579
Stow Gardens, an entertaining conversation there 116
Stratton, Mr. an account of his trial concerning Lord Pigot 594
Stroud-water navigation opened 332
Sumatra, an account of the island of 120, 158
Supplies granted by parliament for the year 1779, an account of 462
Swim, useful hints how to learn to 18
TANGIERS, the blacks of that garrison revolt 239
Temple of happiness, a vision 30
Tunis, account of a very singular affair transacted at that place 48
Turkies, a rich man convicted of stealing some 45
VAILS, on the disgraceful practice of permitting servants to take them in England 15
Vanity of earthly pleasures 581
Vernon, Commodore Sir Edward, his letter to the admiralty on the taking of Pondicherry 143
Vesuvius, account of a terrible eruption of that mountain 479
Vincent, St. the island of, taken by the French 523
Violin, account of an extraordinary performer on that instrument 196
Virginia, return of ordnance and stores taken at Portsmouth, &c. in that province 286
Virtue, reflections thereon, by a young lady 262
Vision, a, by a young gentleman 493
WALLACHIA, description of the situation of that country, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants 16
Warley common, account of the encampment there 332
Ways and means of providing for the parliamentary supplies, an account of 462
Weasels and the ferrits, an occasional fable 346
Whimsical Worthy, Esq. a character 408
Wilkes, alderman, stands candidate for the office of chamberlain of the City of London, 523.—Carries his election, *ibid.*—His speech to the livery on his being declared Chamberlain of London 599
Wit's common wealth revived, or select maxims of ancient and celebrated authors, 79.—On conscience and truth, *ibid.*—On fame and honour 80
Women, select maxims of ancient and modern authors concerning them 313
Women, remarks on the wrong education of 57
Wood, Mr. elected member of parliament for the county of Middlesex 522
Wright, Alderman Thomas, chosen sheriff of London, 283.—Sworn into that office 477
YORKE, Sir Joseph, presents a memorial to the states of the Seven United Provinces 383, 610
York East-Indiaman driven on shore at Margate 44
Yorkshire, terrible storms of thunder and lightning in some parts of it 381

INDEX TO THE POETICAL ESSAYS.

- A**IRS in the new Pantomime, called The Touchstone 41
— in the new comic opera of Summer Amusements 328
— in the new musical farce of The Son-in-Law 424
Anacreontics 91, 114
Andromache's soliloquy 185
BEAUTIES of Greenwich 185
CATCH

Index to the political Essays

CATCH , a, for three voices	98
Catch, a French one	91
Choice of a husband, by a lady	568
Congratulatory address to Adm. Keppel	135
Consolation, the	40
Country parson, the	286
Court of Vauxhall	377
Cupid's birth-day	567
DEATH of Philis, a pastoral	327
Decent behaviour at church	281
Dialogue song in the new musical piece, called The Prophecy	473
EPIGRAMATIC , an	187
Epilogue to The Law of Lombardy	90
Epitaph on a favourite bird	40
— on Mr. Garrick	91
Extempore song, by a lady	286
FUGITIVE verses to those who do, and who do not, rule the roast	186
GENERAL toast, a, in imitation of the song in The School for Scandal	520
Goddess of the groves, a pastoral	375
INCONSTANT Edwin, a new song	568
LADY , the, a description of herself	569
Lines addressed to a lady on folding up her singlers	327
MISTAKE , the	327
Modern conversation, a sketch	42
Morning, the	233
Morning salutation	519
NEW song, by Mrs. Wrighten	423
ODE for the new year, by William Whitehead, Esq.	40
Ode for his majesty's birth day, by William Whitehead, Esq.	278
Ode in the manner of Anacreon	377
Oxfordshire Nancy bewitched	423

PASTORAL , a	237
Pastoral, a	376
Prayer to Venus	137
Prologue to The Law of Lombardy	89
— to The Widow and no Widow	377
RECESS of Parliament	377
Recipe to make a modern minister	599
Receipt for a valetudinarian lady, enclosed in her snuff box.	ibid.
SEASONS , the, a vision	518
Shepherd's wish	423
Slighted Damon, a pastoral	472
Solitude, a fragment	472
Sonnet inscribed to Clarissa	187
Speech, a, delivered in 1779	473
Spring, a pastoral, or Alexis and Thyrsis	279
State of the nation	326
Stanzas on seeing a young lady bathing	140
Stanzas written extempore in Cumberl.	187
Stanzas to Laura	ibid.
— to the Sun	471
THYRSIS and Delia, a pastoral poem	41
Times, the	598
Translation of a French catch	187
True Love, an ode	91
VERSES on medical puffs	40
— to Ardelia, on her absence	89
— addressed to a gentleman	136
— addressed to a young lady	ibid.
— to Mrs. — with a ring	137
— on the approach of spring	185
— on the bishop of Carlisle's coachman	187
— written under a hill	233
— on seduction	234
— on a window in Nottingham Castle	ibid.
— on titles and distinctions	424
Vision, a	376
WHO's affraid?	422
Winter piece	598

Index to the Review of New Books and Monthly Catalogue.

ABRIDGEMENT of the Excise laws	375
Abstract of the most important acts passed in the last session of parliament	474
Account of the alien priories	514
Address to the people of Great Britain	420
— to the public on education	470
— to the representatives in Parliam.	565
— to both Houses of Parliament	597
Advice to lying-in women	468
American prophecy	184
Anderson's enquiry into the state of agriculture	375

Annals of Europe	469
— of Scotland	184
Answer to the King of Spain's manifesto	597
Anticipation continued	565
Appeal from the protestant association	ibid.
Appendix to the treatise on agistment tythes	278
Applegarth's survey of the human understanding	28
Archialogia	470
Arithmetick and measurement	278
Arms of the English Barons	471

BAGNIGGE

CATCH

Index to the Review of New Books, &c.

BAGNIGGE Wells, a poem	471	Examination of Joseph Galloway, Esq.	374
Bridal odes	89	Experiments and observations by Doctor Priestly	275
British fruit gardener	278	— upon vegetables	471
Brookes's complete British Gardener	470	Explanation of the prophecy of the seventy weeks	89
CABINET conference	597	FATAL Falschhood, a tragedy	567
Calypso, a new masque	184	Female congress	184
Canadian freeholder	183	Force of truth, the, an authentic narrative	515
Carmen Seculare of Horace	184	Four letters to the Earl of Carlisle, &c.	563
Case of Captain Brereton	89	Franklin's political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces	562
Characteristick strictures	471	Freeholder's supplication to both Houses	68
Charles, or the history of a young baronet	278	Friendly address to the Jews in general	278
Collection of emblematical figures	375	GALLIC gratitude, a farce	374
Columella, a colloquial tale	184	Garden mushroom	470
Complete Dictionary of musick	375	Genuine extracts from Lord Chatham's speeches	88
Considerations on the conquest of Tanjour	88	Green box of Monsieur de Sartine	276
— on the church establishment	184	Guardian of health	184
— on protestant dissenting ministers	230	Guardians, the	278
— on raising supplies	277	HAY 's observations on the blood	375
— on the East India bill	278	Hawthorn's Poems	ibid.
— on the American enquiry	469	Hermit of the rock	89
— on electricity	470	Heroick congratulations to Adm. Keppel	184
Constitutional packet	39	Historical account of the colonies	470
Cottage, the, a novel	375	History and management of the East-India company	86
Crawford's experiments on animal heat	419	— of women	274
Cullen's practice of physick	278	— of a young baronet and a lady of quality	184
DESCRIPTION of Brighthelmston	278	— of Edinburgh	322
— and figures of petrifications found near Bath	374	— of modern Europe	323
Dialogues of the dead	324	— of Cheshire	277
Dictionary of the old French language	375	— of the opposition	419
Directions to servants	278	— of the town of Thetford	470
Disconsolate widow	375	Holden's poems	375
Dissertation on the bark	597	Honest sentiments of an English officer	88
Distracted lover	276	House of Peereffes	470
Doctrine of annuities	278	Hume's dialogues	418
Duncan's evidence of reason, in proof of the immortality of the soul	184	JEWISH bard	471
Duty and character of a national soldier	421	Importance of truth	185
Dyer's assistant	471	Indiscrete marriage, or Henry and Sophia Somerville	182
Dying hero, a poem	ibid.	Injured Highlanders	184
EARL of Bristol's speech	374	Johnstone's treatise on the malignant angina	39
Edway and Edida, a tale	184	Jones's history of all religions	374
Effusions of the heart and fancy	375	Journal of the life, &c. of John Griffith	375
Elegy on the death of Mr. Garrick	89	KEPPELIADÉ , the	184
— on the death of Mr. Langhorne	278	Kidder's three dissertations on the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures	375
— on the ancient Greek model	420	Knox's essays, moral and literary	417
Elements of general history	375	LETTER to the Reverend Mr. Browne	89
Ellis's treatise on government	88	— to Doctor Fordyce	185
Emblematical representations	278	— to the Reverend B. Faucett	375
England's defiance	375	— from General Burgoyne to his constituents	515
English garden, the	278	— to General Burgoyne	597
— green box	373	— to the Earl of Sandwich	ibid.
Enquiry into the original state of the Earth	184	Letter	
— into the state of the militia	574		
Epistle from a young lady	278		
Essay on the cure of abscesses	134		
— on man in his state of policy	374		
— on building chimnies	471		
— moral and religious	ibid.		
Evation of payments due to the state considered	374		
Examination of the northern expedition	183		

Index to the Review of New Books, &c.

Letter to the people of Ireland	89
— to Lord H. —	ibid.
— to the Earl of Hillsborough	ibid.
Letters from Henrietta to Morvina	89
— from an officer in the guards, descriptive of France and Italy	89
— to a lady inclined to enter into the Romish communion	ibid.
— supposed to be written by Yorick and Eliza	278
— from Agricola to Sir William Howe	374
— on the present state of Ireland	ibid.
— to Doctor Price upon his fast sermon	375
— to and from the Countess du Barry	566
— of Papinon	597
— between Clara and Antonia	598
Literary history of the Troubadours	184
Liverpool Prize, a farce	ibid.
Lovely moralist	278

MEDICAL and philosophical commentaries	372
— register	278
— commentary on fixed air	471
Memoirs of Jacques of Savoy	184
— of lady Elizabeth Audley	ibid.
— of Edw. W. —ly M. —tague, Esq.	230
Meritorious disobedience	277
Modern improvements in agriculture	278
Modish wife, a poem	375
Moral and historical memoirs	180
Mudge's radical and expeditious cure for a cough	35
Murray's poems on various occasions	277

NEREUS's prophesy,	184
— New gardener's calendar	470
— history of Gloucestershire	ibid.
— universal prayer book for families	471
Noble cricketers	184

OBSERVATIONS on the doctrine respecting Ireland	277
— on the short history of the opposition	470
Ode to the naval officers of Gr. Britain	184
— to privateer commanders	278
— to the present state of English poetry	375
Opposition mornings	277
Oration concerning the origin of states	375
Orlando Furioso, by Hoole	89

PALMER's free thoughts	230
— Panegyric of Voltaire	133
Party satire satirized	89
Pastoral, a, by a Canadian officer	39
Patriotic perfidy	277
Pearce's sermon on several subjects	89
Philosophical transactions	131, 467, 565
— essay on the nature of true virtue	375
Pictures of men, manners, and the times	182
Playhouse pocket companion	184
Poetical review	ibid.

Poetical effusions	598
Prince of Peace	184
Provoked steed and the broil	375
Pulteney's considerations on the present state of affairs	132

RHAPSODY on the present system of French politics	598
Recantation	88
Register of folly	184
Relapse, the, a novel	517
Remarkable moving letter	89
Remarks on Keppel's trial	ibid.
Remarks on the palsy of the lower limbs	132
Remarks on the laws of Descent	375
— on the rescript of the court of Madrid	469
Reply to General Burgoyne's letter	597
Ruin seize the ruthless king	598
Rules for reading Italian	470

SATIRES of Perseus imitated	184
— School for Scandal	39
Scotch hut	184
— preacher	375
Select medical cases	ibid.
— satires of Horace	ibid.
Sermon on the Fast-Day	184
— by the Bishop of Exeter	231
— by Doctor Price	ibid.
Sermons by Lambert and Townsen	375
Sermon by the Reverend C. Cardew	471
— by the Reverend T. Rufford	ibid.
— by Sir H. Trelawney	ibid.
— by R. P. Finch	ibid.
— by J. Atkinson	ibid.
Shadows of Shakespear	183
Shenstone Green	134
Short defence of the opposition	468
— history of the administration	596
Sketch of a farce that may be acted by his majesty's servants	374
Sketches on the state of Switzerland	180
— from nature	373
Smith's military dictionary	89
Sorrows of winter	229
Speech of the Earl of Sandwich	277
Speeches of Isæus	132
Stevens's method of treating the Gout by blistering	372
Stuart's observations on the publick laws	183
Sylph, the, a novel	37
Synopsis of a course of lectures on anatomy and surgery	375

TASKER's poems	277
— Theatrical monopoly	471
Thoughts on the times	184
— on the conduct of Adm. Keppel	420
— on martial law	597
— on amputation	ibid.
Travels through the interior parts of North America	180
— through Spain	228
Treatise on inflammations	278
— on the custom of counting noses	277
Treatise	

Index to the Promotions, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Treatise on the tobacco plant	278	View of the Isle of White	372
— on the Latin tongue	ibid.	— of the evidence on the conduct of the	372
— on watering meadows	375	American war	374
Trelawney's sermons	89	— of universal modern history	597
Trial of Admiral Keppel	184	Vindication of some passages in Gibbon's history	87
Tutor of truth	596	— of a General's conduct	183
VERSES to the memory of David Garrick	184	WITHERING's account of the scarlet fever and sore throat	88
View of society and manners in France	371	Works of the English poets	184
— of the earth, as it was known to the ancients	ibid.	World, the, as it goes	278
— of works and grace	184	Worthington's sermon	89

Index to the Promotions, Deaths, Marriages, &c.

A BDY 524	Bligh 525	Conyers 139	F FARMER 524
Adeane 139	Blount 239	Cooper 380	Fayrer 238
Ainlie ibid.	Boulden 190	Cornwallis 139	Fear 239
Amherst ibid.	Bouverre 139	Cotton 524	Few 426
Ancafter 330	Bowles 579	Cowper 139	Fielding 525
Anderton 525	Boyd 139	Cox 139, 283, 425	Finch 238
Andrew ibid.	Boynton 190	Cracraft 380	Fitzpatrick 330
Antrim 238	Brandreth 330	Curtis 238	Flaxmoor 238
Arbuthnot 138, 425	Bridgen 524	Curzon 330	Fleming 238, 524
Armstrong 190	Brinklow 238	Cutler 283	Flint 525
Arnold 283	Brown 331	D A Costa 238	Fonnereau 139
Arundel 139	Browne 239, 380, 525	Darby 138	Forbes 380
Ash 190	Bruce 139	Dashwood 524	Force ibid.
Atwich 524	Bruckfield 331	Davenport 190	Forrester 46
Attwood 190	Bruin 239	Davey 426	Fowke 524
B BAGLEY 525	Buckley 139	Davis 580	Fox 380
Bailey 425	Buckworth ibid.	D'Auvergne 139	Frankland 379
Baines 190	Bulmer 239	Dawson 239	French 330
Bail 331	Burge 425	Deane 190	Fryer 525
Ballin 46	Burrell 139, 238	De Grey 330, 524	Frost 190
Bamford 331	Burton 46, 238	Delefont 283	G GALLOWAY 139
Banks 46	Butler 139	Delves 524	Gambier 138
Barber 330	Byde 239	Dennett 46	Gambrey 455
Barker 239	Cyrchmore 380	Digby 139	Gambon 524
Barrington 138	C CALDEN 139, 238	Dilly 238	Gardiner ibid.
Barton 138, 238	Campbell 138, 139, 239, 524	Dormer 524	Gardner 46
Bastwick 525	Cane 46	Douglas 139	Garrick 46, 139
Bate 283	Carlew 425	Downing 238	Garth 139
Bathurst 524	Carlisle 524	Drake 138	Gascoign 330
Baugh 139	Carruthers 139	Duke 525	Gauntlett 139
Bayley 238	Cary 283	Dun 190	Gayton ibid.
Bynton 139	Carter 238	Duncombe 524	Geary 190
Beard 426	Cavendish 380	Dundas 330	Gentile ibid.
Becket 238	Chaloner 425	Dundonald 190	Gibbon 330, 524
Beete 46	Chapman 46, 283	Durham 139	Gloucester 283
Bell 139	Chard 190	Dyer 425	Glaves 238
Bellafey 190	Chetwode 238	E EARLE 46	Glover 238, 183
Bennet 380	Chudleigh 330	Easto 525	Glynne 379, 425
Bentinck 139	Clarke 283, 331, 425, 524	Eccles ibid.	Goddard 331
Berney 425	Cleaveland 139	Eden 330, 524	Godden 239
Bernard 283, 425	Clifton 425	Edwards 139	Good 425
Bertie 139	Clive 139	Elford 190	Gordon 139
Bettesworth 524	Cockran 46	Ellerker 283	Grant 239
Binches 380	Coggan ibid.	Elliot 46, 238	Grosvenor 190
Binning 238	Colborne 238	Elville 139	Graves 139
B. Chopp 425	Coleman 283, 380	Esline 139, 330	Greathead 425
Blackburn 426	Collins 139	Evans 138, 425	Green 190
Blake 426, 524		Every 330	Grenville 139
Bland 139			Greville 239, 330, 524
Blandford 425			Groombridge

Index to the Promotions, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Groombridge 190	Lampard 238	Naish 238	Ryder 238
Grose 46	Lansdown 283	Nelson 46	SALT 426
HALL 238, 239	Lane <i>ibid.</i>	Nangreave 190	Sanderson 331
Hameson 239	Langford 239	Nesbitt 238	Sandon <i>ibid.</i>
Harmam 331	Langham <i>ibid.</i>	Neville 525	Sandys 283
Harrington 238, 524	Lawche 425	Norris 238	Sargent <i>ibid.</i>
Harris 138, 283, 525	Lawless 331	North 283	Satterthwaite 425
Harrison 426	Lean 331	Northesk 524	Saunders 525
Harvey 190	Legge 139, 330	Nott 239	Sawkins 229
Hawes 46	Le Grand 524	O GILVIE 139	Seamell 380
Hawkins 238, 283	Leigh 190	Ogle 46	Searancho 238
Haworth 46	Le Roy 283	Oldham 283	Scarfe <i>ibid.</i>
Hay 190	Lellie 139	Osborn 139	Scarles 190
Haywood 283	Lewis 525	Ostery 524	Scott 239, 283, 330
Head 330, 524	Lincoln 425	PACE 238	Seaman 239
Hendricks 46	Lindsey 139	Palmer 239	Seddon 190
Herrenden 238	Litchfield 46	Parish 190	Sedley 139
Hervey 139	Livesley 239	Parker 138	Shaw 283
Heshuysen 46	Lloyd, 138, 330	Parkinson 238	Shelburne 330
Hewitt 425	Longes 525	Parry <i>ibid.</i>	Sheldon 139
Hewson, 524	Louther 239	Pattison 139	Sherrat 239
Hill 330	Lyon 139	Peacock 190	Shove 425
Hillsborough 524	Lythgoe 239	Pearson 239	Sibley 238
Hinchley <i>ibid.</i>	MACCLESFIELD 330	Peirce 380	Simmons 380
Hobbrook 425	Machane 238	Penrose 238	Skene 139
Hollins 380	Mackenzie, 138, 139, 239	Percy <i>ibid.</i>	Skinner 190
Home 425	Manners 283	Perkins 239	Smedley 239
Hope 238	Mannoch 283	Perks 515	Smirthwaite 283
Hopkins 524	Marriott 139	Perry <i>ibid.</i>	Smith 46, 139, 239, 331, 425, 525
Horton 379	Marshall 331	Peterborough 380	Smyth 139, 331
Hotham 524	Martin, 139, 239, 283	Pettit 331	Smythson 524
Howard 139	Mascall 283	Phillipson 139	Snotwell 283
Hughes 138, 239	Mason, 46, 190	Pickering 239	Snowdon 46, 283
Hull 238	Mathew 139	Pinker 331	Spencer 238, 283, 330, 524
Hunter 239	Mauie 190	Pithairn 524	Stack 239
Hutcherfon 283	Mayelfton 46	Pleininger 190	Stanhope 190
JAMES 139, 380, 524	Mc Cullock 238	Pole 46	Stanley 379
Jenkins 238	Mead 190	Posthouse 239	Stephens 2, 8
Jennings 283	Mecluir 331	Potter 46	Stepney 330
Jenyns 330, 524	Melville 283	Powell 139	Sterling 139
Jester 525	Menies 425	Pratt 525	St. John 139
Jace 231	Mert 239	Preston 139, 380, 524	Stiles 46
John 239	Meihuen 283	Priest 139	Stone 139
Johnes 425	Michell 238	Pringle <i>ibid.</i>	Stormont 524
Johnson 239, 425	Middleton 331	Prior 330	Storr 138
Johnston 525	Milbanke 138	RATTRAY 238	Strettel 45
Jones 139	Mill 239	Rebster 46	Stringer 283
Ireland 283	Miller 234	Reynolds 139	Stuart 330, 524, 525
KAYE 330	Minchen 46	Rice 380	Sturdy 525
King 190, 330	Monck 426	Ridley 524	Sugden 425
Kingsford 283	Montague 190	Ripp 525	Swaine 190
Kinnaird 330	Moon 331	Roberts 139, 238	Swinney 283
Kipling 46	Moore 139, 426	Robinson 426	Sword <i>ibid.</i>
Kirby 525	Mordaunt 139	Roddam 138	TALBOT 139, 190
Kirkwood 238	Morden 380	Rolfe 525	Tate 239
Kleprogge 238	More 425	Roope 239	Taylor 190, 232, 525
Kluht 283	Morrell 524	Rose 331	Tegetmeyer 139
Knapp 238	Mossom <i>ibid.</i>	Ross 139	Temple 425
Knell 525	Mountaine 238	Rout 525	Templer 46, 524, 525
Knight <i>ibid.</i>	Muilman 331	Rowden 331	Tennison 190
Knightly 190	Murray 238	Rowley 139	Terry <i>ibid.</i>
LACON 283	NAPIER 524	Ruffiton 331	Thomas 46, 239
Lake 139	Nairne 284	Rutland 330	Thornton 139
		Rutt 283	Thurlow

Index, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Thornley	218	Vernon	138, 139	Westman	46	Winyard	139
Thwaites	46	Vigners	46	Weldash	139	Wolfencroft	425
Tomlinson	529	Vincent	138, 330	Wells	238	Wolfeley	283
Torrey	138, 380	Vine	283	West	330	Wood	380
Torbet	46			Wickham	425	Woodham	238
Trap	331	WAKE	524	Wigsons	330	Woodyer	515
Travunne	190	Wakelin	283	Wilcox	238	Woolrich	380
Tucker	524	Warren	330, 380	Wild	426	Worth	330
Turner	238, 525	Wastell	239	Williams	331	Wren	139
Torpin	525	Waterford	425	Williamson	380	Wrottesley	46, 139
Twicken	139, 524	Waterhouse	239	Willoughby	524		
Tyndall	238	Watson	46, 139	Wilson	239, 525	YATMAN	239
Tyre	ibid.	Watts	238	Widdham	139	Yonge	330
		Webb	46	Windon	238	Yorke	238
VANOST	46	Webster	425	Wintle	525		
Vaughan	380						

(For the rest of the Names see the Appendix.)

DIRECTIONS to the BOOKBINDER.

BIND up the Title with the Stocks for each Month, as they stand; let the engraved General Title, with the Frontispiece, be placed at the Beginning of the Volume before January. The other Prints, &c. are to be placed in the following Order:

Print of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales	Page 3
View of the ancient Holt Castle	31
Print of the famous Chief Socivizea, in his Robber's Dress	51
An interesting Scene in The Law of Lombardy	73
An Engraving of the Princess Royal	99
View of the Druid's Monument, near Keswick in Cumberland	104
Representation of the Musical Phenomenon at the Organ	147
Monument of the late Mr. Gray, in Westminster-Abbey	174

View of the Tomb of the celebrated Rouseau, in the Isle of Poplars	195
View of the Great Bath of the Alhambra at Granada	232
A perspective View of Inverary Castle	243
New Map of Argyleshire	273
The Head of Lord Sandwich	298
New Alphabet of Short-Hand	313
New Map of Banff, Murray, and Nairnshire	369
View of Gordon Castle	270
Head of the Duke of Richmond	387
View of Richmond-Bridge	410
Head of Lord North	435
View of the Tomb of the Scipios	464
Likeness of the Honourable Charles James Fox	483
New Map of Inverness-shire	521
The Apparition	534
New Map of the Bay of Honduras	569



9
5
3
6
8
5
0
0
9
9
9
0
8
of-
95
at
32
43
73
98
13
rn-
69
70
87
16
435
464
mer
483
521
534
569